The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,430—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4139	500	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigndl	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
* HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORNEO	... ...	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	... ...	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,497,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

THE ALLEN SURGICAL PUMP.

BY means of suitable attachments it forms an Aspirator, Injector, Stomach Pump, Bladder Syringe, Cupping Pump, Dilator, Universal Syringe, Breast Pump, and Force and Vacuum Pump, all combined in one instrument. The chief merit of this instrument lies in the fact that it so completely fulfills the requirements of modern aseptic surgery.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.

OF Superior English-make, well glazed, complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.

Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
„ 10 by 8 „ half „ „ „ 12.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL.
ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shewn its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per pound bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last Seventeen Years as a Sound, Wholesome, and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 7th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

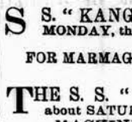
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 8th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,825	On or about 1st October 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	37 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour	11 4	6 4
11 4	6 4	BORDEAUX. A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 4	6 4
14 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC. Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 0	7 12
17 8	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC. Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 8	10 8
23 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 8
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX. Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES

THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

LUSTRA PAINTING.
Complete Sets, Rs 17-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Direct from a most experienced English Manufacturer and Scientist.

	Rs. a.
Sandhurst College Sets ..... from	30 0
Royal Military Academy Sets ..... ,,	40 0
Do. in Electrum ..... ,,	57 8
Addiscombe Sets ..... ,,	50 0
Royal School of Naval Architecture ..... ,,	55 0
Royal Engineer's Set ..... ,,	65 0
Other Technical Sets ..... ,,	10 8
Boy's Drawing Sets ..... ,,	3 0
Pocket Set in Electrum, with spring bows, morocco case ..... ,,	5 0
Half Sets, Brass ..... ,,	6 8
Do. Electrum ..... ,,	10 0
Dividers 5 in. brass ..... ,,	1 8
Do. 6 in. best sector joints ..... ,,	3 0
Pencil Bows, each Rs. 2-8, ink Bows, each	2 8
Do. Electrum, each Rs. 4, Ink Bows, Electrum	4 0
Sets of Spring Bows, Pen, Pencil &c., in cases ..... from	7 8
Do. Needle-pointed. ,,	12 8
Drawing Pens, ivory handles ..... each.	2 0
ditto with jointed Nibs ..... ,,	3 0
Chain Scales, Boxwood ..... ,,	2 0
Architect's Scales ..... ,,	2 0
Do. Ivory ..... ,,	9 8
Engineer's Scales ..... ,,	2 0
Universal (Builders') Scale ..... ,,	3 8
Do. do. Ivory ..... ,,	8 8
Protractor, Boxwood, with plummet, in leather case ..... ,,	5 8
Do. Ivory do. do ... ,,	10 8

Clinometers, Prismatic Compasses, Abney's Levels, &c., Dumpy Levels.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1, per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,, ,, ...	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,, ,, ...	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported.

KEMP'S Alterative Powder.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills.
KEMP'S Arecanut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate.
KEMP'S Brilliantine.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice.
KEMP'S Chemical Food.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne.
KEMP'S Cold Cream.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat.
KEMP'S Fever Drops.
KEMP'S Fever Saline.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence.
KEMP'S Hair Dye.
KEMP'S Hair Douche.
KEMP'S Insect Powder.
KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus.
KEMP'S Kino Lozenges.
KEMP'S Lavender Water.
KEMP'S Lime Juice and Glycerine.
KEMP'S Marking Ink.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract.
KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir.
KEMP'S Nutritive Extract.
KEMP'S Ovoid Pills.
KEMP'S Oils.
KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal.
KEMP'S Pomades.
KEMP'S Quinine Wine.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon.
KEMP'S Ros Alpinus.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla.
KEMP'S Syrups.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator.
KEMP'S Vivone.
KEMP'S Writing Ink.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES.

THE above are cut on improved principles to fit the figure and ensure comfort and support.

We keep only the best materials, and guarantee them to give most satisfactory wear.

A. L & W^S

	Rs.	a.
CHIPPING NORTON WHIP CORDS, in plain Drab, Grey and Brown mixtures	26	0
BEDFORD CORD, recommended for very hard wear in Mixed-Brown, Grey and Drab in different sized Cords...	26	0
KHAKI BEDFORD CORD, Regulation Color	30	0
GAITERS to match any of the above	8	8

A. L & W^S

	Rs.	a.
SUPER CASHMERE BEDFORD, very much lighter in weight than the above, but not so suited for rough wear	32	0
GAITERS to match	8	8
SUPER WHITE CASSIMIR, for Racing Breeches, very light and durable	30	0

Patterns, Catalogue and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
BOMBAY.

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs. as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52 0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52 0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers	45 0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56 0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40 0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37 0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat.....	14 0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10 0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers .....Rs. 15 to	18 0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTL".

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND BEARERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 60, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze; on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky. It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gastelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CHEROOTS.
Very Choice.
Box of 25, Rs. 2-12.
Box of 100, Rs. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER REQUIRES BUYERS for Indian drugs and Natural Products. Payment by Letter of Credit. First-class references required.—Address—

"AUSTRAL," care of GORDON & GOTCH, Ld., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

AT a MEETING of the KURRACHEE PORT TRUST, held on FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1888, the undernoted Debentures were drawn :—

No. 44	Standard Life Assurance Co.	
,, 138	do.	do.
,, 178	do.	do.
,, 259	do.	do.
,, 425	Mr. M. Pruce.	
,, 434	Messrs. Dayaram and Oodharam.	
,, 448	do.	do.
,, 475	do.	do.
,, 500	Mr. A. D. Hussunally.	

and it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1888.

By order,
R. H. CUMMING, Secretary,
Kurrachee Port Trust.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1810 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October next, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste and Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Guage Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months commencing, 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agents' option a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JAIJEE, daughter of KHAR-EDJEE JEEVAJEE GANDHI, and the widow of NUSSERWANJEE KHARSEDJEE JASAWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the seventeenth day of June, 1888, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 24th day of September 1888, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Jivajee Dinshaw Ghandy and Jeejeebhoy Cowasjee Lamna, the Executors named in the said will, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Jivajee Dinsha Ghandy and Jeejeebhai Cowasjee Lamna, on their behalf, at their Office in Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 4th day of November, 1888; as after that date the said Jivajee Dinsha Ghandy and Jeejeebhoy Cowasjee Lamna as such executors, will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid : and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Jivajee Dinsha Ghandy and Jijibhai Cawasjee Lamna as such executors forthwith.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1888 :—

WADIA & GHANDY,
Executors' Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRAMJEE CURSETJEE JAVERI has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground, together with the messuages, buildings, houses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the Pareli Tank Road, on the west side thereof, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,587 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 2,735 and Street No. 1427, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's old No. 63, New No. 14202, and new Survey No. 6, Pareli village, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Pareli Tank Road, on or towards the west by the Government property, on or towards the north by the property of Sukaram Moroba, and on or towards the south by the property of Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanji Heerjeebhoy, and are now in the occupation of Maneklee Cowasjee Coachbuilder.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS.....	„	„ 35	„	„ 4-0
ROYALS	„	„ 40	„	„ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 Lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by the order of the Executors of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, deceased, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting the Khetwady 12th Lane otherwise called or known by the name of Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts and 92 square yards of the half moiety of the ground of the southern side public passage, making in all 685 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, on the west by the said 12th Khetwady Lane or Grant Road Cross Lane No. 2, on the north by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, and on the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Street No. 17 and Ward No. 2/46, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Maneckjee Cowasjee Lumjee Banajee as tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, the Executor's solicitors, at their office No. 27 Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 5, 1888.

BENNET AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand office shigram.
1 fast-trotting grey pony.
1 buffaloe in calf.
1 strong, second-hand mail phaeton.
1 bay Arab tailoway, 13-3, 7 years' old, quiet to drive.
1 handsome, strong, bay Arab horse, 14-2, very showy, fast, goes well in saddle and harness, and a capital mover.
1 handsome, strong pony-cart, in very good order.

ON VIEW—Colonel A.B. Portman's valuable household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockery-ware, billiard-table, piano, horses and carriages, cows, buffaloe, poultry, valuable plants, &c., to be sold on MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11-30 a.m., Madras time, each day.

N. B.—Plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., and carriages and horses at 2 p.m., on the first day.

Catalogues on application.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kirby & Co., Contractors and Engineers, Wet Dock Works, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, behind Cammoo Jaffer Suleman's Musaferkhana, the undermentioned tools and plants :—

1 Fairlie's patent engine, by Avesside Engine Works, cylinder 11", stroke 17", pressure to 150 lbs, with duplicate tank.
1 Saddle tank engine, 6-wheel, coupled by R. and M., Hawthorn, cylinder 14", stroke 20," pressure 140 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine 4-wheels, coupled by R. and M. Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 18", pressure 140 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4-wheels, coupled by Dubbs and Co., cylinder 13", stroke 18", pressure 130 lbs.
1 4-ton Derrick crane, by Henderson, iron work only.
1 3-ton travelling crane, by Smith.
2½ „ each „ „ „ Cameron.
2 1 „ „ „ „ „
1 15 „ overhead travelling crane winch, with traversing gear for goliath, complete.
1 set 6" rope block.
2 pairs 2-ton Weston's patent chain block.
1 B size Priestman's dredger, with special grab for hard material and bucket grab complete.
1 3" cornish rock drill, Holman's patent.
2 double flour mills, complete, by Ruston Proctor & Co., stones 4ft. diameter, with 2 spare stones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a date to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of unserviceable and serviceable stores, consisting of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings blue French serge, blue, brown canvas, garment, tunics, trousers, pattern clothing, &c., Havresack's water-proof caps with hoods, cloaks, great coats, capes helmets, helment-ornaments, boots, sewing machines, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 5, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of vacant land at Byculla Tank Pakhady, advertised to take place on the 5th instant, is postponed until further notice.

SALE of Grain Sweepings, old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white shirtings
5 „ „ scarfs.
2 bales T red yarn.
6 cases iron bedsteads of different sizes.
1 „ mother-of-pearl buttons.

On account of the concerned—

4 bags hazelnuts and almond.
2 boxes cheese.

On account of whom it may concern,

It—1 592-1601 10 casks each about 4 cwts alizarine 20 per cent. concentration. Delivery to be taken from the Prince's Dock.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, double-seated brougham.
1 „ „ light mail-phaeton
1 strong pony-cart, with hood.

By order of the voluntary liquidators, the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld—

1 strong dog-cart.
1 pair large strong bullocks.

And any other carriages and horse whichmay be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instruction from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BAR AND ROD IRON BOLTS AND NUTS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of bar and rod iron bolts and nuts, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 5, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. H. PRICE, Re. 1-4; postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

WANTED, for construction work, TWO SUB-INSPECTORS of Permanent Way.—Apply stating present employment, previous experience, and salary expected to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Gondal Porbandar Division, Porbandar.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, a good OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. Must be thoroughly competent in the latter Branch. Liberal salary to a first-class man. Apply stating terms and send samples of work, Negatives with Prints; also testimonials, &c., &c., to

JAMES CRADDOCK & Co.,
Photo. Artists, Simla.

LANCASTER CRICKET CLUB.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will take place at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, on MONDAY, October 8, 1888, at 8-30 p.m.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 2nd October. 1888.

MORVI RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the timing of trains on this Railway will be as under :—

UP PASSENGER.	Timing. H.	Timing. M.	DOWN PASSENGER	Timing. H.	Timing. M.
Morvi .....Departure	5	..	Wadhwan...Departure	15	20
Vankaner ..Departure	6	45	Dolia .....Departure	17	48
Dolia .....Departure	9	24	Vankaner ...Departure	20	32
Wadhwan ....Arrival	11	47	Morvi .....Arrival	22	7

By order,
H. T. HARRIS,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Office, Wadhwan Camp, 23rd September, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST. To elect a member of Committee, in place of Mr. D. Gostling who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2ND. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

THE POONA EXHIBITION
OF
NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1888.
WILL BE OPENED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

This Exhibition is the grandest of its kind ever held in his Presidency.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. —Camp.
Messrs. SHIRALKER & Co.—City, Boodhwar Pet.
SAPKAR'S BOOK DEPOT.—City, Boodhwar Pet.

RATES OF TICKETS.

OPENING DAY TICKET.....Rs. 2
FAMILY SEASON TICKET ..... „ 8
SINGLE SEASON TICKET..... „ 4

Day tickets for individuals and families can be had for 1 and 4 rupees, respectively, at the same places and at the Hirabag on and after 7th October. Only a limited number of opening day tickets has been issued, and they will be available up to 3rd October.

DAMODAR J. GOKHALE.
NARAYEN S. KANITKAR.
MAHADEO B. NAMJOSI.
Secretaries.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.

"CAPITAL"

The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum
A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist*, *Bullionist*, *Statist*, and other kindred papers.

Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote itself to those interests which are represented by invested capital.

"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions, but interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.

An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Yearly ..... Rs. 30; with postage, Rs. 34
Half-yearly ..... „ 18 „ „ 20

Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to

W. H. TARGETT & Co.,
"CAPITAL" OFFICE,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. Dalziel, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage, anna 1.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

HAMILTON & CO.

(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVER WARE.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	from Rs.	30	to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases	„ „	63	to „ 115
Silver Card Cases	„ „	42	to „ 63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	„ „	50	to „ 54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each „	27	
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	„ „	36	to „ 51
Silver Match Boxes	from „	9	to „ 22
Silver Box with Comb...	„ „	16	
Silver Box with Finger Diary...	„ „	16	
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	„ „	36	
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	each „	35	
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes	„ „	13	
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	„ „	100	

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen Rs.	21	
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24	
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30	
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „	33	
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33	
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36	
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on ...	„ „	33	
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36	
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „	39	
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72	
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „	54	
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54	
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „	54	
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	48	

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSACK, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 10 per month, including horse-keeper. Carriage Horses brought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 22. The Horse shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the base metals into gold, but while they were reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the phenomenal results of a quarter of a century's trial of this wonderful medicine has been told in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remedium of simple balsamic herbs, no beverage, nor to excesses of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were wrecked hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It gently moves the digestive and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the salutary effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the nervous system, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it produces marvellous results, relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. As a tonic of all kinds, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To nervous persons, especially, the properties will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of languor and incapacity for exertion. Price, Rs. and 8s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above distressing complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands who annually resorted to baths, &c., for the relief of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affection, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are a most deadly remedy discovered by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for those who require a tonic, a purgative or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Club Dance, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Et. of St. John (s), from Cardiff; Busheer (s), Marmagoa; and King Arthur (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Karachi and Coast; Java (s), Aden and Zanzibar; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta and Coast ports.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the past month was 207·03 and admissions, 2,378; prevailing diseases being fevers.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the past month was 2,618; daily average, 87; total of new admissions, 1,298.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. B. Lambert, residing at Watson's Hotel, reported having dropped a currency note for Rs. 100, somewhere between the Victoria Terminus and the Hotel, on Wednesday last.

RACQUETS AT THE GYMKHANA.—Single Racquets Challenge Cup—2nd ties: Mr. F. T. Rickards beat Mr. G. H. Hancock, 13 all 2-5, 15-12, 15-11. Messrs. Gell *vs.* Kennedy will play at 4 p.m. to-day (Friday).

A MISSING BOY.—Vishnoo Damodhur, living at Upper Colaba, reported to the police that his son, Kesew Vishnoo, aged 13 years, went to school on the 1st instant, and has not been heard of since. He had on a pair of silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 25.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—Cassee, a brothel-keeper at Coombarwada, reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 634, and currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 190, from her house, on Tuesday night last. Complainant's paramour, named Ameen Saheb Abdool Rahimon, was arrested upon enquiry, who, with the assistance of two others, it is alleged, had committed the theft.

A CRUEL ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Jan Mahomed was convicted by Mr. Hamilton on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a Hindoo lad, named Ganoo Janoo. The parties quarrelled in a gambling dispute, and it appeared the accused lifted the boy and threw him down. He was very much hurt, and was a long time in hospital. Mr. Hamilton fined the accused Rs. 50.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coronar yesterday, in Girgaum Road, touching the death of Hurree Gungaram, a labour, aged 40 years. Deceased has been suffering from fever for the last ten days. On Monday last he became delirious, and on Tuesday he was missing, and on a search being made, his body was found floating in a well near his house. A verdict of suicide while under the delirium of fever was recorded.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Mahadoo Baboo was yesterday charged, by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, with a box containing sundry articles to the value of Rs. 84, the property of Ruckmi, women, from her house at Chinchpoogily, on Tuesday night last, and also six pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Re. 1-4, the property of Bhewa Jannoo, living in the same chawl at Chinchpoogly The accused was arrested by the son of Ruckmi, whilst endeavouring to make away with the property, and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday, the daughter of Venayek Narayen, aged nine years, who lives with her parents in Dadysett Agiary Lane, Newwady, went to a school in Nana Sunkersett's Wady. At 1-30 p.m. on that day, while the girl was in school, a Hindoo carpenter, about 24 years of age, went there and obtained permission from the schoolmaster to take her away. He then took her into a by-lane near the Girgaum Police Court, and demanded her gold bangles, and on the girl refusing to grant his request the man threatened to kill her. She became alarmed and took off the bangles, valued at Rs. 90, and gave them to him, when he decamped. The girl recognized the carpenter as a man who had been working in her father's house for the past two days.

THE RECENT FRACAS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Chopra Nasib Yeman, a Seedee, was charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being a member of a riotous assembly. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused. The accused was the head of a taboot procession, and it was stated incited his men to assault other taboot processionists in the native town. The facts of the case have been given already. Mr. D'Souza, in defence, pleaded that the accused had not acted as ringleader in the melee which had been transformed into a riot. His client, he urged, had for years been a respectable man, and had always been granted a license by the Commissioner. Mr. D'Souza stated that the accused even did his utmost to prevent a quarrel, and it was owing to the action of the police in misdirecting the processions that any collision occurred. In dealing with the matter Mr. Crawley-Boevey remarked that Mr. D'Souza's arguments had been quite right and very much to the point, but he believed the police evidence showed that the accused had taken part in the riot. The police had to take action under the Penal Code and stop rioting for the protection of the public peace. His worship, taking into consideration that the accused had been very much injured in the fight, only sentenced him to fifteen days' hard labour.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of this useful publication for the current month. The "Guide" has spread its reputation throughout India, but the wonder is that many more advertisers do not seek its aid to bring their business before the public.—*Deccan Herald.*

A PRESENT TO THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—We had the pleasure of inspecting a tastefully got-up table cover to be presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught by the girls of the Poona Native High School. The work is of maroon silk neatly bordered with gold. The acceptance of this unpretentious gift by her Royal Highness has gladdened the hearts of the diligent little ones, whose pretty handiwork will no doubt find a conspicuous corner in the Royal household in India.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LUNATIC.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday, by the coroner, at the morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of Pandoo Dhondoo, a lunatic, who died on Monday last, at the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. J. Gallaghar, the house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said that on the morning of the 30th ultimo, deceased was admitted into the hospital, suffering from a swelling all round the neck. The man could give no account of himself. On the same evening it was noticed that the swelling had extended to his chest, and it was then found that two of his right and four of his left ribs were fractured. His breathing became difficult, and he died on the following morning. Witness made a *post mortem* examination nine hours after death. He was of opinion that death was due to the fracture of the ribs, caused by a good deal of violence. The period during which the fractures had existed appeared to be three or four days. The deceased on arrival walked into the hospital. There were no bruises to correspond with the fractures, and the ribs need not necessarily have been fractured by blows.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who examined the deceased previous to his admission into the hospital, said he found old abrasions on the knees, and all over his body and face, and the neck was swollen. Witness could get nothing out of the deceased, who, on being asked what was the matter, replied that he did not know, but complained of great pain. The deceased was also asked if he had been injured, when he replied in the negative, but said his head pained him much. Seeing him in a critical condition, witness directed him to be taken to the J. J. Hospital at once. Witness heard all the medical evidence, and did not think any treatment would have been of avail. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:—That the death of Pandoo Dhondoo was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of violence inflicted upon him before he was taken into police custody by some person or persons unknown to the jurors, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

RAIN SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which the police prosecuted two Hindoos, Narotum Kimjee and another, for keeping a common gaming-house. The facts are clearly set forth in the following interesting judgment. The accused owned a shed, where a great deal of gambling on rain was carried on. Mr. Frere, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Roughton, defended the accused.

His Worship said: It is admitted that Narotumdas has rented a large shed, near Mombadevi, for the purpose of what is called rain gambling, and has paid to the owner a sum of Rs. 6,600 in advance, on account of one year's rent. The shed is divided into about thirty-one stalls, which are sub-let to different persons at rents ranging from Rs. 161 to Rs. 180 per mensem. These stalls are used for the purpose of registering bets or wagers for or against a fall of rain within a particular period of time. The stall-keepers register the bets, and very often bet themselves. Two principal appliances are used for the purposes of betting, which is carried on in the shed. One of these is what is called in the information a rain-gauge. It is admittedly used for betting purposes only, and is in no sense a scientific instrument. The other appliance is a mere wooden gutter or trough, inclined at a certain angle, and attached to the roof of the house. Bets are laid, whether within a certain time water will flow from the so-called rain-gauge which is popularly called the *Calcutta Moree*, or whether the flow of rain-water will, or will not, strike a certain wooden cone, in falling from the gutter, which is known as the *Lukri in Moree* to distinguish it from the other contrivance. The odds depend on the state of the weather, and there is a current bazaar rate which is publicly offered. The betting house is frequented by large numbers of persons. The Police Inspector states that he has often seen as many as 500 to 700 persons there at a time, all occupied or interested in the betting. Large sums of money change hands, and the stall-keepers make a profit by exacting a commission. The betting is chiefly for cash, but accounts are opened with known customers. The premises are open to all and sundry, and it is not disputed that the place is a public betting-house. On these facts, which are substantially admitted, the main questions for decision are: (1) Is the place a common gaming-house within the meaning of Bombay Act IV. of 1887? (2) Are the appliances described instruments of gaming within the meaning of that Act? Mr. Frere, as officiating Public Prosecutor, contends that they are. Mr. Inverarity, for the persons accused, denies that the place is a common gaming-house within the meaning of the Act. He draws an essential distinction between beting and gaming, and urges that the latter alone is prohibited by law. He admits that the place is a public betting-house. This plea makes it necessary to examine the nature of the present law relating to gambling in Bombay—a subject on which much popular misapprehension appears to exist. The local law relating to gambling is simply that portion of the English law, which the Indian Legislature have from time to time made applicable to the presidency towns. Gambling, as generally understood, may be effected in various ways: as for instance, (*a*) by means of gaming at forbidden games, (*b*) by means of lotteries including, perhaps, raffles and sweepstakes, (*c*) by means of bets and wagers on games or other contingencies—such as horse-racing, sports, &c. The term is also used in popular language to denote commercial speculation in transactions dependent wholly or partially on chance. What is sometimes termed gambling on the Stock Exchange is a familiar illustration of this popular use of the term, and the transaction commonly known as opium and cotton betting (*Aphim-ka-Sutta, Kapas-ka-Sutta*) are of much the same general character. Wagers are laid upon the price of opium or cotton in a particular place on a fixed day and hour. The essence of this kind of speculation is that it depends upon what is practically pure chance, and that those who take part in it, can, by no skill or efforts of their own, exercise any control over the result. It will be seen at once that there are many kinds and degrees of gambling; and the Legislature has, in fact, drawn a marked distinction between them. As regards the civil aspects of gambling, a great lawyer says: "All gaming contracts ought to be suppressed by courts of equity, since they are not only prohibited by statute, but may be justly pronounced to be immoral, as the practice tends to idleness, dissipation, and the ruin of families." (Story on Equity, p. 192, 1884.) On this principle Act XXI. of 1848 was passed, as suggested by the judicial committee, declaring null and void all agreements by way of gaming and wagering. In Act VIII. of 1867 an exception is made in favour of certain horse-racing transactions, and the rule and the exception are substantially reproduced in sec. 30 of the Contract Act of 1872. Act VIII. of 1867, relating to horse-racing, expressly refrains from legalising the matters struck at by Act V. of 1844 about lotteries just as the Contract Act ignores the matters struck at by sec. 294A of the Penal Code. But neither of these laws about wagering makes any exception of the Northern Indian Gaming relating to N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Oude, Central Provinces, and British Burma. Act III. of 1867, the more remarkable, as it was passed in 1867. The inference seems to be that the Legislature did not look upon wagering or subscribing to horse-races as gaming, and it has been so held by the courts of British Burma. "All common gaming-houses are nuisances in the eye of the law, not only because they are great temptations to idleness, but also because they are apt to draw together great numbers of disorderly persons, which cannot but be very inconvenient to the neighbourhood." (Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, book 1, ch. 75, sec. 6.) In "Russell on Crimes" the principle alleged upon which common gaming-houses are punishable as nuisances is said to be that they are detrimental to the public, as they promote cheating and other corrupt practices, and incite to idleness and avaricious ways of gaining property in great numbers, whose time might otherwise be employed for the good of the community." Professor Robertson draws attention to the essential distinction in law between betting and other forms of gambling. "Gambling apart from gaming, *i. e.*, simple wagering or betting, was not at common law illegal, and the Act of Anne did not effect wagers other than gaming wagers. * * * A bet or wager was, however, at common law as valid as any other kind of contract, and the distinction between bets depending on gaming and bets depending on other contingencies was long retained, and has, in fact, not yet entirely disappeared. (*Encyclo. Britt.* Games and Gaming.) These extracts illustrate generally the view which is taken of gambling by the Law of England. All gambling is more or less immoral, but all gambling is not prohibited by law. There is, moreover, a very marked distinction between the procedure applicable to the different kinds of prohibited gambling both in England and in India. No Indian court can take cognizance of an offence under sec. 294 A of the Penal Code relating to lotteries, except on complaint, and the complaint must have been made by order or authority of Government. (Sec. 196 C.C.P.) Whereas a police officer may with the Police Commissioner's warrant arrest any person found gaming in a common gaming-house, and may arrest without warrant any person found gaming in the streets or public places. There could be no more significant contrast between the manner in which the Legislature regards the different kinds of gambling referred to. As the law on the subject of gambling closely affects the liberty of the subject, it must, on general principles of criminal law, be construed strictly, and be carefully limited to the particular evils, which the law is intended to strike. It will be observed that Bombay Act IV. of 1867 strikes at two kinds of prohibited gambling only, *viz.*, (*a*) gaming at unlawful games in common gaming-houses, (*b*) gaming in streets and public places, sec. 12. Nothing is said in this Act about betting or wagering, or any other form of gambling except those specially referred to, and it is noticeable that even the law on the subject of street gambling falls very far short of the corresponding English provision in the Vagrant Act which runs as follows:—"Every person playing or gaming in any street, road, highway, or other open and public place, or in any open place, to which the public have, or are permitted to have, access, at or with any table or instrument of gaming, or any coin, card, token or other article used as an instrument or means of gaming at any game or pretended game of chance, shall be deemed a rogue or vagabond. (Sec. 36 and 37 Vic., chp. 38.) The original Act of 1868, of which this is an amendment, was passed to repress the practice of playing "pitch and toss" in the streets, which it seems had grown to the dimensions of a nuisance in the colliery districts. Apart from street gambling, which is repressed principally on the ground that it is a public nuisance, the only other kind of prohibited gambling in Bombay is gaming at unlawful games in common gaming-houses. The chief point for consideration, then, is what games are considered by English law to be unlawful. Says Professor Robertson, in the interesting article already referred to on games and gaming in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to which I may say my attention has been called by Mr. Inverarity—rity—" Apart from statute no games are unlawful in themselves. Games were originally made in the interest of more wholesome military exercises which they threatened to supplant." In other words, by the Common Law of England all games are *primâ facie* lawful, but some games have been made unlawful by statute for special reasons. The games that are now declared unlawful by the law of England were thus defined by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the case of Jenks *vs.* Turpin (1884) "Ace of hearts, Pharaoh, basset, hazard, passage, roulet, every game of dice except Backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of more skill, and not mixed—to add any other game of more chance." Law Reports, Q. B. vol. XIII., p. 521, 1883-84; gaming is defined by Wharton as the art or practice of playing and following up any game particularly those of chance, as cards, dice, etc. There can then be no gaming in the technical sense unless there be a game. The making of a bet cannot, without an abuse of the language, be called playing at a game. Gaming and betting are essentially different things, and have always been very differently regarded by the legislature. These considerations will show that wagering at horse races, *pari mutuel*, totalizator, and other popular contrivances for promoting betting are in India at present perfectly legal, however objectionable they may be deemed on ground of public morality. Time was when the list of lawful games in England was very much more extensive than it is at present. By Act 33 Hen: VIII., ch. 9, bowling, quoiting, cloyah coats, half bowl, and tennis are all prohibited as unlawful games. The prohibition as to these games was, however, removed by Acts 8 and 9 Vict: ch. 109, sec. 1. It is noticeable that in the preamble of the Act of Hen. VIII. the social evils of gambling (imprisonment, crime, neglect of divine service) are incidentally alluded to, but only in connection with the main purpose of the statute, the maintenance of archery. The statute 16 Car. 2, chap 7 (2) was aimed at "deceitful, disorderly, and excessive gaming. The statute 9 Anne C. 14 was further directed at excessive and deceitful gaming." In the reign of George II. no less than four Acts were passed against fraudulent games and lotteries. Act XIII. of George II, ch. 19, was specially aimed at a game called Passage, and other games or lotteries by dice. Act XVIII. George II C.34 sec 1 especially recites that a "pernicious" game called *roulet* or roly-poly was daily practiced, and prohibits the said game. By Acts VIII. and IX Vict ch.: 109 (1845) games of mere skill were specially excluded from prohibition, and were made lawful, but the penalties against unlawful games and common gaming-houses were re-enacted. By Acts XVI and XV.—I. Vict, ch. 119 (1853) public betting houses were suppressed. This Act was avowedly framed for the purpose of betting houses open to all and sundry, as distinguished from large but legally private betting clubs like Tattersall's. The leading English case on the subject of forbidden gambling at clubs is, I believe, the case of Jenks *vs* Turpin already referred to. By Act. XVII. and XVIII. Vict. ch. 38 (1854) gaming-houses or places kept for unlawful gaming were also suppressed. By Act XXXVI. and XXXVII Vict, ch. 38 commonly known as the Vagrant Act, street gambling and gambling in open places is prohibited, persons so offending being punished as rogues and vagabonds. The local Bombay law on the subject of gambling from time to time seems to be as follows:—By article 2 Title 5 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation 11 of 1827, the Court of Petty Sessions was empowered to exercise jurisdiction "over all impostors and pretenders to magical or other preternatural powers, and common gamblers who shall not give a satisfactory account of any other means of livelihood. They are all made punishable by fine and imprisonment, and treated generally as rogues and vagabonds. This article was repealed by Act IX. of 1851, an Act for the Prevention of Gambling in Bombay. Act V. of 1844 had previously been directed against all lotteries not authorised by Government, which were declared to be public nuisances. Act IX. of 1851 was repealed by Act XIII. of 1856, the Local Police Act, and up to the passing of Bombay Act IV. of 1887, the subject of gaming in the presidency town has been generally regulated by the provisions of the Act of 1856. Bombay Act III. of 1866 practically extended to the mofussil the provision of the presidency town on the subject of gambling. Act V. of 1844 relating to lotteries was repealed by Act XXVII. of 1870, and the provision relating to illegal lotteries now stands as sec. 294 A of the Penal Code. In the whole of this Indian legislation there is not, so far as I can find, a single word directed against betting or betting houses in India. Act XIII. of 1856 simply reproduced some of the main provisions of the English law 8 and 9 Vict: ch. 109 of 1845 and 17 and 18 Vict. ch. 38 of 1854 on the subject of gaming-houses and unlawful gaming. It did not include the important subject of Act 16 and 17 Vict. ch. 119 (1853) relating to public betting-houses; and, as a fact, betting and public betting-houses have openly and notoriously been carried on in Bombay for many years without the slightest interference. In the present case Mr. Frere has argued, as Public Prosecutor, that betting is gaming, that a public betting-house is a common gaming-house, and that the appliances used for the purposes of betting are instruments of gaming within the meaning of Bombay Act IV. of 1887. I cannot support these contentions. If I correctly understand the law on the subject, I should say that the Legislature has already drawn the most marked distinction between gaming or playing at forbidden games, and betting or wagering, which, so far as I know, has never yet been forbidden in India. There is no suggestion that rain gamblers play at any forbidden game. All that they do is to bet or wager on a certain contingency, namely, whether rain will or will not fall within a certain interval of time. If this distinction is sound in law it is unnecessary to examine at any length the further question whether the appliances used to facilitate rain betting are or are not "instruments of gaming" within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Inverarity has, in my opinion, clearly shown by a demonstration almost amounting to a *reductio ad absurdum* the unsoundness of the contention that every instrument or device by which betting is facilitated must necessarily be deemed an "instrument of gaming." Bets may be laid upon almost anything in nature in which any element of chance comes in. For all I know to the contrary bets may have been laid whether the accused in the present case will be convicted or discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate (laughter); but I trust that my present judgment may not be deemed an "instrument of gaming," merely because some bets may be dependent upon it. The proper meaning of the term "instrument of gaming, of course, depends on the proper construction of the term gaming," and if this term does not include betting, it will, I think, necessarily follow that Mr. Frere's contention is unsustainable. The case of Vollet and Thomas (R. G. Q. B. 514) to which my attention has been drawn, seems to me to have no application to the present case, for the English statute under which that decision was passed, deals with wagering as well as gaming, while the present and former Bombay law deals only with gaming or playing at unlawful games. For the reasons assigned I hold that the place where rain betting is now carried on in Bombay is not a common gaming-house within the meaning of Bombay Act IV. of 1887. If this decision be considered on any ground open to criticism, I trust that the public prosecutor may be instructed to appeal in order that the law on a subject of great importance and public interest may be definitely set at rest. It is no part of my duty as a magistrate to express any opinion on the character of the present gambling law, or the need of any additional legislation for Bombay. But as Mr. Inverarity has alluded to the subject, it may be right to say that if betting or public betting-houses be found to have become in Bombay the same general evil which in 1853 they had become in England, it may reasonably be expected that some notice of the fact will be taken by the Legislature. Meanwhile under the existing law the provisions of the Penal Code relating to public nuisances are available to the police authorities, if they consider that any "common injury, danger or annoyance" is caused to the public by the existence of this particular betting-house. Under sec 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure any officer in charge of a police station can summarily arrest or cause to be arrested "any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself." It is a question for the police to consider whether common gamblers, who have no ostensible means of subsistence, cannot be adequately dealt with under this section without any change of the law. The public betting house at Mombadavie is undoubtedly a place "of public resort and entertainment" within the meaning of sec. 53 of Act XIII of 1856. Places of this kind *prima facie* require a public license according to that Act, and it is impossible to imagine a place where police control and supervision is more required than the betting house in question. Police licenses have in practice been restricted to places where some kind of provisions or refreshments are consumed. It might well be considered in connection with the new police bill whether any technical restriction of this kind is in the public interest desirable, and whether any public betting-houses if allowed to exist at all, ought not to be strictly subjected to police license. The subject of wagering and betting-houses in Bombay formed in 1863 the subject of correspondence between the High Court (No. 27 of 23th October, 1863, to Government) then represented by Chief Justice Sir Mathew Sausse and the Executive Government of the day, but the existing law was left undisturbed, and has continued so to the present day. For the reasons argued in this judgment the two persons accused are hereby discharged.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, October 5.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE MUMBADEVI TEMPLE.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS *vs.* WASUDEO LUXIMON.

BY a rule *nisi* granted in this suit, the defendant was ordered to be restrained from collecting and receiving any portion of the income, offerings, rents, and profits of the temple of Mumbadevi, and of the five shrines and premises attached to it, and from dealing or intermeddling with the temple, the shrines, and the property in question; and he was also required to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The rule came on for argument to-day, when the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for himself as Advocate-General, at the instance of Rajaram Balmookandas and Purshotam Ghellabhai, the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the properties referred to are public charitable properties; that the defendant is not entitled to be manager, and should be removed from his position as being an unfit person; that he may be restrained from collecting the revenues and ordered to furnish proper accounts of his administration, &c. The temple in dispute formerly stood on certain premises near Bazar Gate; but the land being taken by the East India Company, the present site of the temple was granted by the Company instead in order that the temple of Mumbadevi might be built thereon. Many years ago the present temple was built with the moneys received from the East India Company as compensation for the removal of the old temple, and with moneys subscribed by the Hindu public. The temple and premises had ever since been charitable property, and had been open for worship to the Hindu public, who had always had the right of free access to and the use of them. The defendant, as manager of the temple, had received certain silver articles belonging to the temple and shrines and had not accounted for them. He claimed to be manager of the temple and shrines and the property attached thereto, but he was not a fit person for the purpose. He had alienated and acquiesced in the alienation by others of the temple properties, and had appropriated the proceeds to his own use. He had also applied to his own use the income of the temple and shrines, which he claimed as his own property. He had for a long time past been misappropriating the temple moneys and had allowed the temple and shrines to fall into a ruinous condition for want of repairs. The ornaments and valuables belonging to the shrine had all disappeared; and the plaintiffs believed that the defendant had misappropriated them, or it any rate had been grossly negligent in allowing them to be misappropriated.

After some argument, the rule *nisi* was by consent made absolute as to the temple of Mumbadevi and its appurtenances. Rao Nana Morobs was appointed to be receiver without any commission and without security to receive the rents, profits, and offerings of the temple and its appurtenances. The remainder of the rule was to stand over until the hearing. Costs to be costs in the case.

OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

600—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji and another—D S Garud.

605—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir Valad Shaik Saheb &c vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H.

606—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Aishabai—Jefferson, B and D.

608—Balkrishna and D—Balsett Gungaram Kalbhyari vs B Bhimji Jewraj and others—E Wilkin.

610—In person, a pauper—Harry Sayaji vs Carsondas Natha and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

For Judgment.

175-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Esoba and another vs Parvatibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset vs Luxmibai and another—Cragie, L and O, and Little, S F and N.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday vs Thacker Juwa Visram—Mansuklal and D.

193-88—T A Bland—Baramji Bomanji vs Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

200-88—Thakurdas, D and C—H H Syed Khalipha bin Syed Sultan vs Mahomed Banker—Tyabji and D.

MARKS IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

WHEN the University Syndicate some time ago, agreed to give candidates a certificate of the number of marks obtained in their examination on payment of a fee of eight annas we expressed our regret at the step as likely to encourage cramming and the worship of marks, and as being educationally retrograde. Our fears that, in making such a concession, the University had entered on a downward course have been confirmed, for it has now been gravely proposed that on payment of a higher fee each candidate shall be entitled to know how many marks the examiner assigned to his credit for "each question attempted!" This claim is no doubt in strict logical sequence to the concession of last year, but its absurdity should lead the Syndicate to a thorough re-consideration of the whole subject of marks and their publication. The allotment of marks on an examination paper, indicating the relative difficulty of the questions and setting the candidate to consider the best "dodges" for bagging the largest number in the time allowed, is not educationally defensible. Marks are not given on the papers of any of the British Universities nor even in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, and it would probably conduce to sound study if they were not printed on our Bombay examination papers at all. If the false step already taken be not re-traced the downward course will inevitably go on. If a larger fee is to entitle candidates to a knowledge of the marks assigned to each question "attempted," a still larger ought to allow the candidates to be present at the assessment, and to argue the point, if necessary, with the examiner, and so on. Once start with such a peculiar conception of the proper relations between an University Examiner and Candidate and the *reductio ad absurdum* is not many steps off.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

A GNATONG telegram, of 1st October, says:—The Sikkim Raja arrived at the Jalep Pass to-day, but was unable to reach Gnatong, owing to indisposition. Colonel Michell was received yesterday at Tumlong with acclamation, testifying to the good feeling with which the British troops are regarded at the capital of Sikkim. Parties are out daily from here burying the dead. The actual number at present interred is 176, and numbers still lie in the thick rhododendron jungle. All the enemy's fortifications on the Tukola and Jalepla have been destroyed to-day.

A Tumlong telegram, of the 30th September, says:—The party under Colonel Michell arrived here this morning at 11 a.m. At the Botchaon we were met and feted by the monks from the Phensung monastery. A mile further on the Khansa Dewan's representative met us and took us up the hill to where the Lamas from the Phodong monastery were awaiting us with drums, trumpets and horns, and led us to the Raja's palace at Tumlong. Here we found the Khansa Dewan and a crowd of villagers, who gave us a most hearty reception, and were evidently very glad to see us. We were then taken to the Durbar hall, where the Raja's sister was sitting in state. After the usual compliments we took our departure. Having received permission to occupy a part of the palace, we remain here for some days.—*Pioneer.*

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd October 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. River Kotri on 1st, 11 feet 10 inches against 11 feet 2 inches corresponding date last year. Harvesting commenced Ghoralari and Mirpur Batora; much injury to crops everywhere from scarcity of moisture. Prices Sehwan, bajri 18, red rice 14, wheat 13 seers. Crabs doing some damage Ghorabari. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Rabi preparations going on. No change.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting continues; rabi sowings commenced. Agricultural stock healthy, except in Gani Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops improved by continued water-supply. Jowar outturn Jacobabad Taluka 14 annas. Wheat 23, Jowar 36 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—No rain throughout the district. Cutting of bajri commenced generally. Want of water felt at Gogha and Dholera. Standing crops suffering for want of rain.

Panch Mahals.—Great anxiety for rain. Weather cloudy.

Kaira.—Reaping of bajri progressing throughout the district; tobacco sowing commenced in Nadiad and Anand Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Matar Taluka. Agricultural stock good. No rain.

Broach.—No rain, but dews keep the cotton crops healthy; other crops suffering, and prices rapidly rising. Scarcity of water felt in some villages of Jambusar Taluka. Grass withering and fodder getting scarce. Slight cholera in Jambusar and Broach Talukas.

Surat.—No rain during week; rain much needed throughout the district. Standing crops in all the talukas are withering; prospects of kharif crops not favourable; reaping of bajri has commenced in two talukas. Tank water in some places has dried up. Prices of food grains are rising. Agricultural stock in good condition. Cholera has almost disappeared; 1 case fatal in Balsar Taluka.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district, except Erandol, Chaligaon, Nandurbar and Taloda; maximum 1 inch 48 cents in Chopda, minimum 2 cents in Jamner; crops still doing well in a great part of the district, but in some places rain is much wanted. Rabi sowing not as yet commenced owing to want of rain. There is much scarcity of fodder. No change in the prices of food-grain. Agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain in all talukas, ranging from 7 cents in Nasik to 6 inches 44 cents in Niphad; light in Peint, Dindori, and Nasik, where one heavy fall needed; more also wanted throughout the district. Prospects much improved generally, but rain still much needed in Yeola and parts of Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Chandor, where still insufficient. Condition of cattle still bad in the eastern talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 1 cent only on 29th; total to date 56 inches 55 cents, being 11 inches 76 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1 deg. to 2 deg. warm. Vapour in air normal. Wind more northerly than usual till 27th; afterwards normal.

Thana.—Rain 10 cents, total 79 inches 7 cents; crops withering for want of more. Condition of agricultural stock good. A few cases of cholera. Prices, second sort rice, 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending the 30th September 1888.)—No rain during week. Crops not good. Want of rain felt everywhere. Rice, second sort, 24½ tur dal, second sort, 19½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 10 cents, total 84 inches 63 cents; insufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of early crops commenced, and warkas crops sadly want rain. Cattle-disease in three talukas.

Poona.—Good grain throughout the collectorate during the week; maximum 4 inches 31 cents in Poona and minimum 30 cents in Maval; more wanted in Indapur and Khed only; total up to date 23 inches 96 cents. Crops good all over; all the withered crops in the eastern part are improving; rabi sowing commenced in almost all the talukas. Agricultural stock good everywhere. Cholera almost disappeared. Bajri 27 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 27 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Prospects much better. Rain general; rabi sowing commenced almost everywhere. Grazing improving. Food-grains cheaper. Average for week 2 inches 47 cents; total up to date 12 inches 39 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall Sholapur 2 inches 86 cents; minimum Barsi 1 inch 56 cents, maximum Pandharpur 5 inches 46 cents; more rain required in Barsi, Madha, Karmala, and Sangola Talukas. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in places where there has been sufficient rain; what remains of early crops shows signs of improvement. Scarcity of fodder continues. Young grass springing up in places. Agricultural stock pretty fair. Prices steady.

Satara.—Rain Satara 1 inch 89 cents, total 39 inches 88 cents; in talukas maximum Man 3 inches 80 cents, minimum Koregaon 38 cents; rainfall general and normal. Early crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general; maximum Hungund 4 inches 30 cents, minimum Sindgi 55 cents. Standing crops doing well; rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 2 inches 2 cents, total 43 inches 59 cents.; grood rain throughout the district. All crops promise well; rice excellent. Agricultural stock good except to north-east, where fodder is still scarce.

Dharwar—Rain general and sufficient, varying from 6 inches 60 cents at Navalgund to 64 cents at Bankapur; for week 2 inches 43 cents; total 27 inches 27 cents. Early crops good; rice excellent; sowing of late crops half finished in eastern talukas; in Nargund patha cotton crop withered by a blast of unusual wind on 22nd and 26th ultimo; crop rooted up and newly sown; in the northern part of the Navalgund Taluka cotton seed washed out by excessive rain. Cholera cases 64, deaths 45.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout district, Karwar 57 cents, total 137 inches 48 cents; rain needed in several parts. Harvest of early rice crops in progress at Karwar; standing crops on high lands want rain; in Honavar rice crop suffers from blight. Slight fever and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Rajkot.—Standing crops good in Halar; in other places withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder reported in Porbandar and some villages under Jetpur and Bantva. Fever in some places.

Wadhwan.—No rain. Heat great. Tanks getting dry. Fodder becoming scarce. Crops withering; bajri being harvested; the outturn varies from 4 to 8 annas. Cotton plants damaged by insects.

Baroda.—Health fair. Rabi sowing retarded; bajri reaping begun in parts; standing crop withering; little hopes of rice crops. Agricultural stock fair, but fodder scarce. Prices bajri 21, wheat 17, rice 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—Water supply improved in Upper Sind, but still deficient in Karachi, where crops are suffering. Slight rain during week in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country where crop prospects are greatly improved. Rain urgently needed throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, and in parts of Konkan and Kanara where crops are withering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda; and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur Hyderabad, Kaira, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Cotton damaged by storm and excessive rain in parts of Dharwar and by insects in parts of Kathiaw

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A CHOICE SELECTION of Striped Nainsook at Rs. 4. Mosquito Nets, 108 in., from Rs. 9 to 12 Stout. Brown Hose, 6 to 11 in., Rs. 3 to 4-4.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

BOILERS.—Old and new, for SALE, can be seen at work at the Cooria Mills. For particulars apply to the "MANAGER."

AT BENNETT'S, SATURDAY, Bay Arab, 14-2½, showy, fast, both in saddle and harness, and a capital mover, property of the Acting Superintendent of Police, Tanna.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at "Moola Lodge" Kirkee Road (Poona) at 12 a.m., the valuable furniture, old China, Pictures, &c., the property of A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., C.M.G.

WANTED, a man who can make PLANS and PLASTER MODELS.—Apply in writing to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to all India; Meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1888. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,000, and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FOR SALE, or TO BE LET.—A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS, in public line, in a very good locality and business place, worth Rs. 40,000. Reply "P. D. M.," this office.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, rangea, cask, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TABLELINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, counterpanes, Toilette Table covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the manufactory in Europe. For Price list apply to, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The OLETIK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Dugald & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

THERE has not been much movement in either branch of our trade during the past week. Import business continues to drag in presence of a dull and depressed feeling induced by the gloomy agricultural prospects in many parts of the presidency; and in Exports there is little to foster activity at present. Cotton, which was strong and advancing for arrival business in the new crop when last mail left, has since become dull and lower in view of the unencouraging advices from the governing markets; and though Wheat has been in good enquiry on some days, the other factors as well as price have militated against export business in this Staple. In Seeds little has been passing. Exchange, in sympathy with news from the other side regarding Silver and sales of Council Bills, became firmer at somewhat higher rates, and though the feeling has been quieter again to-day, and rates have receded from the highest point touched, we still quote an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. on our quotations of last Thursday. Government Paper has been weak and declining daily, and Fours are 7-16. per cent. lower than they were a week ago. Money is becoming tighter. Shares have not been much dealt in, and have generally been weaker in the principal item of Mill Scrip. Freights have latterly been firm again with an upward tendency in rates, notwithstanding which a good demand has led to an accession of business, and this evening they closed strong and advancing with much doing.

MONEY.—The position disclosed by the Presidency Bank's statement of affairs, issued at the beginning of the week, was that of less ease as far as that financial institution was concerned, the Cash Balance having fallen off by some 20½ lakhs since the date of the last previous weekly returns. This decrease was brought about by an expansion of trade requirements during the week covered by the returns to the extent of about 26 lakhs, which had been reduced, however, by a considerable increase in Government Deposits. The situation indicated was that of approaching tightness, and as money in the bazaar also is not to be had on previous easy terms, the Bank directors, following the Bank of Bengal, have this afternoon put up their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. for annum.

EXCHANGE was steady on last mail-day, with rates partially 1-32d. higher than they closed at on the previous evening, one bank having been a willing seller at 1s. 4 13-32d. for Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand, at which, however, there was little or no enquiry. 1s. 4⅜d. for 3 months' Credits, both ready and forward, was available up to the close of the mail; but thereafter 1-32d. higher was named. The tone of the market was firm to the close of the week. The previous evening's rates were quoted on Saturday morning, all round, and after a moderate amount of 3 months' sight Credits had been placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. the rate hardened at once to 1s. 4 11-16d., at which also some business was done. In Bank Paper, 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 15-32d. were done for both ready and forward delivery, but only to a small extent, and there was scarcely any enquiry for remittance. On Monday, in sympathy with the advance in Silver at home, the market was slightly firmer at opening, 1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4 15-32d. having been quoted for Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 15-32d. to 1s. 4½d. for Demand; and thereafter the general rates became 1s. 4 15-32d. and 1s. 4½d., respectively, at which a little of the latter was done. Mercantile Bills came out to a fair amount at 1s. 4 23-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and for April-May delivery at 1s. 4 11-16d., the market closing with a steady feeling. Strengthened on the following day by news of a further rise in Bar Silver and extra sales of Council Drafts at enhanced rates, a firmer feeling prevailed here, and at closing an advance of 1-16d. in Bank and Private Paper had been established; but there appears to have been but little enquiry for remittance at the higher rates quoted. There were also fewer Mercantile Bills coming out, but some 3 months' sight Credits were sold during the day at 1s. 4 25-32d. for this year, and 1s. 4⅜d. for next, and a line of 4 months' sight Paper was placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. Again yesterday, in view of news from the other side regarding Silver and Council Drafts, our market opened strong at 1s. 4 17-32d. to 9-16d. for Wire Transfer, and with one bank selling Demand at 1s. 4 19-32d., which latter rate, however, disappeared in presence of free purchases by the Bazaar; and Private Paper remained scarce. The tone was very quiet at closing, and with quoted rates probably only available for the mail, and 1-32d. lower thereafter. This morning with news in that Council Bills had gone at the unexpectedly low rate of 1s. 4⅜d.; that a Railway Company had sold 35 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfer on Bombay at 1s. 4 9-16d. against surplus balances; and that Silver was ⅛d. lower, at 43⅛d., our market was, not unnaturally, weaker, with Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 15-32d., Demand at 1s. 4½d., and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 23-32d. to ⅞d. The enquiry for remittance has been very limited; but a moderate amount of Merchants' Paper has been placed, both ready and forward, at 1s. 4 23-32d. At closing the market was quiet, with forward rates for Bank Bills and Wire Transfer 1-32d. below those for ready business, but the same for Private Paper. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1-77	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1-78⅛	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 28th Sept. 1888	46,30,479
Silver received during the week	13,78,262
	60,08,741
New coin paid during the week	13,00,955
	47,07,783
Silver belonging to private individuals	8,52,757
	55,60,540
Last week	57,42,455

GOVERNMENT PAPER, when last mail left, was ¼ per cent. lower for Four per cents., both for cash and the settlement, than the quotations in our last report, the rate having been 99 11-16 throughout the day; but for the October account the rate which opened at 99¾ closed rather higher at 99 13-16. On Saturday, which was settling-day, an advance of ¼ per cent. both for Money and the October account was quoted at opening, at 99 13-16 and 99 15-16, respectively, time bargains for September having been closed at the former rate; and the market closed steady at the same quotations. On Monday, after opening at 99 13-16 for Fours for Money, and par for Account, rates declined to 99⅞ for the latter, but rallied to 99 13-16, at which it remained pretty steady throughout the day; while the cash rate hardened and closed at 99⅞, but with little actual business passing. Next day a very quiet feeling was apparent, and though Fours were at first quoted at Monday evening's rates, quotations soon fell to 99 13-16 for Cash, and 99¾ for the next Account, and a further decline took place before closing when the cash price was down to 99⅝. Yesterday the market opened at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing rates for Fours, but afterwards recovered 1-16, and remained at 99½ for Money and Account to the end of the day with little doing, the November settlement being quoted at 99 5 16. There has been a further fall of ⅛ per cent. to-day, and at closing we quote Fours for Cash and the next Account at 99⅜, and 99 5-16 for the November Account. The higher denomination has been quoted at 104¾ to 105, the latter being this evening's rate which, however, is almost nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are one per cent. lower at 108. Port Trust Bonds have declined ½ per cent., say to 97.

SHARES have been rather quiet throughout the week, and we have few alterations in our general list to note; but Mill Shares have been decidedly flat, and out of favour, and without an exception the changes which have occurred show lower prices compared with our quotations of a week ago. Morarji Gokaldas Mill shares have declined Rs. 40; Ripon, Rs. 37½; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 35; Alliance and Hindostan, Rs. 30; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 25; Victoria, Manufacturing, Star of India, and City of Bombay, Rs. 20; Central India, Coorla, David, and Khandesh, Rs. 15 each; Oriental, Rs. 7½, and Swadeshi, Sholapore, National, and Empress Rs. 5. In Press shares, Akbar are Rs. 20 lower; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 12½; and Mofussil Rs. 5 down. Harvey and Sabapathy are Rs. 2 higher; and Mercantile have advanced Rs. 2½; Bank of Madras shares have declined Rs. 65. Bombay-Burma Trading have fallen Rs. 25, and the second issue Rs. 5 per share. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The wholesale demand for *Grey Shirtings* continues very poor, as it does also for *Grey Goods* generally, owing to the unsatisfactory harvest prospects, which cause buyers to hold back, those from Cawnpore and Delhi being still absent. As an exception there has been a good general demand for *Grey Madapollams*, and 5½lbs. Buff Ends, being scarce, have advanced one anna per piece. There has been an improvement in the retail enquiry for *Grey Shirtings*, and rates are firmly maintained by holders, stocks being moderate. In *Bleached* and *Coloured Goods* generally we have no change whatever to report. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is put down at about 2,600 packages. There has been no increase in the demand for *Local Goods*, and rates are barely supported. The sales since last Friday are estimated at 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* keeps quiet, and transactions have again been on a small scale, but prices are quoted the same all round. *Local Spinnings* are quiet and unchanged in value. In the early part of the week large orders from China for No. 10s, were executed at previous rates, and 20s. having been reduced in value by ¼ anna per lb. found many buyers. Latterly, however, the feeling has been much quieter, as the sales at Hongkong for the week ending on Tuesday were wired at 2,200 bales only with exchange half a rupee lower. The total business for the week has aggregated about 6,000 bales, consisting principally of 20s. The following are to-day's official quotations:—

Twist ...	...No.	6s	Mule, As.	4½		Per lb.
,, ...	... ,,	8s	,, ,,	5		,,
,, ...	... ,,	10s	,, ,,	5½	to 5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,,	12s	,, ,,	5¾	,, 6	,,
,, ...	... ,,	16s	,, ,,	6½	,, 6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,,	20s	,, ,,	6 13-16	,, 7¼	,,
,, ...	... ,,	24s	,, ,,	8		,,
,, ...	... ,,	30s	,, ,,	8½	,, 8¾	,,

METALS.—There has not been much doing in *Copper* during the past week, but the market has been firm, and *Tiles* have advanced Re. 1 per cwt. *Yellow metal* is also firm in tone, and a moderate business has transpired at 8 annas per cwt. above our last mail's quotations. There has been rather more enquiry for some descriptions of Iron, and *British Bars* have become 8 annas per cwt. dearer. The market closed steady.

COALS are firmer again. Outward Freights on the other side continue to rule high, shippers to other parts offering better rates than can be given hitherward. Sales have been reported during the week of ready Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 24; and November shipment at Rs. 24½ per ton alongside. The stock on the Bunder is gradually decreasing.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—When last mail left there was a strong feeling in connection with Cotton of the new crop, and quotations for contracts of all growths were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, but this tone was not sustained for long, and at the beginning of the week, influenced by the tenor of advices from the ruling markets the feeling became quiet, and the previous advance in rates was lost. Thereafter the market became dull, and some further decline in rates took place, at which there were many sellers but no takers to speak of. Contracts have been made during the week in "Good" Bengals, for December delivery, at Rs. 178, and in "Fine" at Rs. 198; and in the three current grades of the same growth for January delivery, at Rs 173½-175½, Rs. 184-5, and Rs. 194-5, respectively. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, has been booked at Rs. 233-5; "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 203-6; and "Good" Julgaum, for March, at Rs. 201. European operators have not, as a rule, been buyers under contracts for new Cotton, but sales by them have been reported of "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 235, and "Fully Good" Bengals, for January, at Rs. 186 per candy. In ready stuff only a small business was passing daily until yesterday, when there was rather more activity; but there is now very little decent Cotton remaining in stock, and arrivals from the districts scarcely come up to the offtake, small as the latter has now become. The principal purchases of old Cotton reported during the past week have been in Akola, at Rs. 195; Dhulia, at Rs. 185; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 195; Nuggur at Rs. 205-10; Julgaum, at Rs. 199; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200. A little Dharwar has also been taken, at Rs. 204; Bengal, at Rs. 172; Karanja, at Rs. 218; Wudwan, at Rs. 199; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 209 per candy.

According to the telegraphic returns made to the Chamber of Commerce last Monday no rain had fallen since the middle of the previous week in any part of the Dhollera circle, and the drought continuing, the crop prospects were becoming less hopeful every day. In Broach, too, although the Cotton plants were said to be still flourishing, the want of rain was being felt, and was beginning to cause anxiety. There had been a slight fall of rain in several districts in the Oomrawuttee circle, and the prospects were everywhere favourable for that crop in its various varieties. There had been no more rain in the Bengal districts, and accounts from these were all favourable, excepting from Cawnpore, where serious damage to the plants had been caused by the previous extraordinarily heavy rainfall. To-day's telegraphic summary shows no important change in the situation. The Dhollera and Broach districts were still without the needful rain; and there had again been a little in the Oomrawuttee circle, in some parts of which picking had begun or was about to commence.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalants in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* the Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 190	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good,	,, 183	= 3 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Nl.	,, 218	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F.G.F. ,,	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 189	= 4 1-16d.
Belatee, F.G.F.	,, 189	= 4 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,, 217	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	,, 205	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. dely.)	,, 193	= 4 5-32d.
,, Fully Good ,,	,, 183	= 3 15-16d.
,, Good ,,	,, 173	= 3¾d.
Julgaum, Good, March	,, 200	= 4 9-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	,, 233	= 4 31-32d.
Dholera Good (April dely.)	,, 205	= 4 13-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	2,562	7 977	5,179
From 1st Jan. to 3rd October	1,292,906	1,470,201	1,385,115
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,856	3,985	6,627
From 1st Jan. to 3rd October	807,924	1,033,084	986,847
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	834	326	393
From 1st Jan. to 3rd October	31,518	59,261	47,669

WHEAT continued in moderate request to the close of last week in a market steady when not firm at previous quotations; but with only a moderate business passing. On Monday, however, demand became much more active, and considerable transactions were reported on the former basis of prices; but next day the rates for *Pessy* and *Delhi* were put up somewhat, and Freights and Exchange also hardening checked business, and comparatively little was done, though the tone of the market has remained firm. We quote *Pessy* and *Delhi* as undernoted, other quotations remaining unchanged:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	5	3	0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	5	2	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	15	0	,,
Red Delhi	4	8	0	to 4 9 0

SEEDS have been comparatively out of demand throughout the week, only a moderate business at most having been done on any day; but the tone of the market has been steady both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and our quotations show but little change from those by last mail.

Linseed..... Rs. 6 8 8 to Rs. 6 13 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Gusarat. ,, 7 14 0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ,, 7 1 0 ,, 7 6 0 ,,
Do. do. Red ,, 6 12 0 ,, 6 13 0 ,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	101,961	44,962	177,373
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	9,335,861	8,870,535	10,990,841
Linseed—For the week	42,393	16,389	20,288
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	2,540,931	2,076,775	3,443,225
Rapeseed—For the week	13,584	14,004	7,587
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	1,786,773	777,176	1,118,578
Gingelly Seed for the week	9,985	14,165	16,327
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	621,724	964,867	916,552

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	214,571	33,203	333,181
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	7,765,223	8,316,798	9,447,595
Linseed—For the week	63471	75,530	49,919
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	2,157,329	1 770,894	3,134,915
Rapeseed—For the week	20,750	129,512	11,137
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	1,412,676	840,533	1,127,475
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,949	...	1,900
,, From 1st Jan. to 3rd Oct.	669,185	1,222,407	954,873

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3-4 Notes from Kathiawar—An Unconventional Hill Station—The Simla Rifle Meeting.
5-6 TELEGRAMS—The Stormont Fund—Centenary of the 3rd B. L. I.
7 MILITARY.
8 The Blest Hereafter—A Strange Dream.
9 State Proprietorship in India—A Disclaimer.
10 The Sikkim Expedition—The Hazara Expedition.
BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Cricket at Poona.
11 Bombay Polo Tournament—Bombay Garrison Rifle Meeting—Illicit Traffic in Arms and Ammunition—Arrival of the Euphrates—Concert at Mhow.
12 Repudiation of a Baby Marriage among Parsees—Alarming Accident at a Dress Rehearsal—Captures of Outlaws in Kathiawar—Bombay Benevolent Society—Bombay Municipal Corporation—St. Mary's College Annual Sports.
13 Durham L. I. Fancy Ball—Hanmantrao's Appeal—Highway Robbery in Bombay—Poona Races.
14 Wedding at Hyderabad—Singareni Coal.
15 LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS: The Countess of Dufferin's Good Work—The Opening up of Africa.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Use of the Vernaculars.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Education Board of Bombay—The New Corporation and its Duties.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Moylan Case—Railway Facilities for Trade.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: Colonel Marshall.
19 Affairs in Muscat—Notes from Belgaum—The Municipal Administration Report.
20 Staff College Dinner at Simla.
21 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MONRO—September 27, at That Bungalow, Almora, the wife of Walter Charles Monro, of a son.

WEBB—September 18, at Blythe Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of R H Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DONOVAN—ROGERS—September 26, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon W H Tribe, Sub-Conductor J Donovan, P W D, to Louisa Caroline, eldest daughter of George Rogers Esq., of Simla.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

A SHANGHAI paper that reached us by the China mail yesterday devotes two articles to the cotton industry in India and Japan, and to the trade in Bombay yarns in China. In regard to the statistical part of the subject it tells us little that is new. We are once more reminded of the leaps and bounds by which the Indian cotton industry has gone forward, as exemplified in the facts that the exports of yarns have gone up from eight million pounds to 113½ million pounds in a dozen years, and that last year the increase on the year before was equal to over 23½ per cent. Recent statistics have prepared us for the information that Bombay yarns are not going to drive those of Lancashire from the Chinese and Japanese markets quite as early as at one time it seemed likely that they would do. Early in the year the Lancashire trade with those countries underwent a revival, pleasantly surprising people in Manchester, who a few months before had been sufficiently alarmed by the decadence of Lancashire trade in the East to contemplate the despatch of delegates to India in order to learn the secret of our success. Meantime Bombay manufacturers have no reason to believe that Lancashire has recovered its lost ground in China at their expense. The Bombay mills have been as busy as ever, and, until unsatisfactory crop prospects have lately begun to reduce the margin between cost and price, profits were larger than they had been for many a year. Our Shanghai contemporary is probably correct when he asserts that there room in China for the products of Lancashire as well as of India. "The thriving trade," he says, "which had been done in Indian yarns did not mean that the better sorts of English yarns were being elbowed out of consumption, any more than the increased import of English yarns this year implies that Indian makes have lost favour with the Chinese who are consequently returning to the dearer Lancashire goods." The reverse is the truth, for while in the first half of the present year the English imports of yarn into China showed a large increase, those from Bombay increased at a rate which had had no precedent in the previous ten years. There is indeed nothing as yet to check the optimist views which prevail here—though there are not a few shrewd and clear-headed men who dissent from them—as to the capacity of the Bombay trade with China for almost illimitable expansion. The fringe of the country only has been touched so far, and though year by year the area covered by foreign textile fabrics is increasing it is believed that there is a vast expanse of territory to which Indian and English yarns and piece-goods will penetrate in time. Even if that expectation should be slow in being realized there is much in the condition of the people who at present constitute our *cliente'e* in China to warrant expectations of a progressive improvement in the trade. Merchants in China speak of an increasing demand for the better class of goods, and from this they infer that the people are as a whole becoming more prosperous. It is probably to this fact, expressed in a desire to use fabrics of finer quality, that the recent revival of the Lancashire trade with China may be attributed. The revival, in that case, would carry with it no discouragement to the Bombay industry, though it would be instructive as to the direction in which the Bombay mills should work. The trade which promises most in the near future, it would seem, is that in the finer qualities, for it is in that line that Lancashire has made the recovery over which it has recently rejoiced.

The capacity of Japan to supply her own wants in the matter of yarns and piece-goods at an early date is being discussed with a good deal of interest. We recently quoted the anticipation of a correspondent at Kobe that when the spinning mills in course of construction in that district were completed they would turn out about 80,000 pounds of yarn a day. As this would be considerably in excess of the 40,000 bales which were exported from Bombay to Japan last year it is evident that if this expectation is even approximately realized the Japanese will be much less dependent upon foreign products than they now are. But the capacity of Japan to supply even her own needs in this respect is a matter not of calculation or even of capital, but of experiment, and the result of the experiment will be very largely dependent upon the quality of the raw material within her reach. A beginning has already been made, but the results have only been partially reported. The Shanghai paper tells us that at the beginning of the year there were twenty-two factories working in Japan, with seventy-six thousand spindles. This must be a mistake, as an average of three thousand five hundred spindles per mill is absurdly small. The figures that relate to mills under construction are more intelligible. Of these there are said to be eight, with 117,000 spindles, though even here the number of spindles per mill seems too small for profitable working. However, a few of the mills have been reported upon, and the reports are satisfactory. The Osaka Factory, apparently the only mill whose founders had appreciated the economic advantage of working upon a large scale, for they had laid down thirty thousand spindles, paid a dividend of sixteen per cent. last year, and put a sixth of their capital to reserve. But the Osaka Factory seems to have been amongst the first in the field, and to have been little troubled by local competitors. Such profitable working as this invites competition, and when Japan has thirty mills at work, profits are sure to come down, apart from any possible disadvantage at which the producers may be placed by the inferiority of the raw material to that which is worked up in the Indian and the English mills. There are no labour difficulties in Japan. Over twenty thousand operatives are already at work, and as they are clever and sharp and quick at learning, besides working for wages little if at all higher than those which prevail in the Bombay Mills, Japanese producers have many points in their favour. It will, however, be interesting to learn if the distribution of spindles which we have quoted from our Shanghai contemporary is correct. It gives an average of 6,400 spindles per mill, a number which in these days, when thirty thousand per mill is nearer the average, will be held to be somewhat inconsistent with economic production.

Chinese competition with India in yarn making is a contingency still far outside the range of practical discussion, though the Government have lately made a feeble intervention in the interests of native industry. Two Chinese cotton cleaning and spinning factories have been for some time in existence, but they have been mismanaged, and it is difficult to see how Li Hung Chang could regard an attempt by a German firm to work on the same lines as an attempt, as he calls it, to take bread out of the mouth of the Chinese. However, the fact is to be noted that in the present mood of the Government no encouragement is likely to be given to experiments with the question whether India and Lancashire can be beaten by manufacturing enterprise in China itself. For various reasons we may believe that the answer would be in the negative; but as the Government are determined that no other than Chinamen shall make the experiment it is extremely doubtful if it will be seriously made, and still more doubtful if the result would be encouraging. The Shanghai paper puts on record its belief that if yarn and cloth making were introduced in China it would not interfere with the sale and progress in consumption of English and Indian cloths or yarns. But no one regards the entrance of the Chinese into the competition as a serious contingency. At present there is an utter want in China of the financial confidence which has led the capitalist class elsewhere to invest their money in mill enterprise. Foreign capital might be available for experimenting on a small scale, but the action of the authorities is distinctly discouraging to that—which is perhaps a good thing for foreigners with capital. The outlook for the Bombay mill industry in the farther East, despite the revival of the Lancashire yarn trade and the newer manifestations of Japanese enterprise is therefore as satisfactory as it has been for a long time past. The dangers which lie before it are not in China or in any other part of the wide market to which its products go, but at the seat of production, where a system of finance is followed which takes no thought of the chances of the future, and which counts instability as one of the least of the evils that the promoters of public companies need guard against.

OCTOBER is always the month in which, by long standing and not unreasonable tradition, people show their liking for Bombay by leaving it for a hill-station. If an added discomfort were needed to persuade people to cling to this pleasant tradition it has come upon us during the past few days in a worse than Egyptian plague of mosquitoes, which has made grievous the life of all sensitive people in certain parts of the city. The plague is altogether phenomenal. A correspondent tells us of one favoured pachyderm who, having dispensed with mosquito curtains for twelve years, has had at last to take refuge under them against the exceeding great provocation of the thousand and one terrors that buzz around him in darkness. If this goes on Bombay will either be deserted, or it will become the abode of a highly irritable race, mildness will have gone out of our manners, and the morals of the place will be changed. A spirit of blood thirstiness—possibly pardonable in consideration of the amazing provocation which we are enduring—has already shown itself in our society, and people may here and there be heard counting up the tale of their nightly *battue* of mosquitoes with a callousness that would seem shocking to our Jain neighbours. The remarkable thing about this plague is that it is strictly local. There are none, to speak of, of these pests in the north of the island or the native town, while the Fort is singularly free from them. Those who suffer most from it are the dwellers on Cumballa Hill, on Malabar Hill, and in Byculla. It is evident, therefore, that the *fons et origo mali* is to be discovered between Cumballa Hill and Byculla, and that the breeding ground must be on some portion of the flats. Mosquitoes do not live in salt-water; they prefer fresh, or rather swampy, stagnant rain-water. The salt-water lake, therefore, is not their breeding ground, but the flats to the east and south of the Lake, *i.e.*, the new Race Course, and the low lying ground between Tardeo and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, south of Clerk Road. The daily travellers along this line must often have noticed the black looking swamps south of the Mahalaxmi station between the railway and the town sweepings deposits. This is concentrated sewage, which has flowed from the suburban portions of Byculla, the old Race-Course north of the Byculla Club, and the Bellasis Road drain, and which cannot escape to the sea because the salt-water reservoir bars the passage. It contains also the soluble products of the town sweepings deposits, which flow down to the lowest ground and come to rest in this swamp. From time to time it is lowered by being admitted into the salt-water reservoir, which for this purpose is temporarily emptied of its contents; but immediately the sea-water is re-admitted the flow of sullage from Byculla is so strong that it again accumulates in the old place. The same process is pursued in the new Race Course. Here there is no sewage

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Oct. 3.

Reinforcements have arrived from Egypt, and tranquillity has been restored here.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day. His meeting with the Emperor Francis Joseph was of the most cordial nature. Large crowds of people lined the route from the Station to the Palace, and cheered his Majesty most enthusiastically.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 3.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile passed the Canal, outward bound to Bombay, to-day.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

It is stated, says the *Pioneer*, that the Raja of Sikkim expressed a desire to come in and see the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT SIMLA.

The investiture of the Star of India and the Indian Empire Orders takes place in Simla on the 13th inst.

CHIEF COURT FOR RANGOON.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, Legal Member, and the Hon. Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary, visit Burma this cold weather in connection with the questions raised by the proposed establishment of a Chief Court at Rangoon.

OFFICES OF EXAMINERS OF MEDICAL ACCOUNTS.

An Army Circular formally notifies that the amalgamation of the offices of Examiners of Medical Accounts now located at the Poona Office will be a five year one.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOOCH-BEHAR.

The medal presented by Lord Dufferin for the competition at the Viceregal tennis-court, Simla, has been won this year by the Maharaja of Kooch-Behar.

AGROR FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram, dated Camp Oghi, 3rd inst., states that Fazil Ali, who escaped from Haripur Jail, is now in Tikri. It is thought he will fly to Allai.

Many conflicting rumours are received about the attitude of the Hindustanis and Mada-Khels. General Galbraith reports some of them to be collected on the further side of the river, whence they will probably try to annoy our river column while advancing.

There is a rumour that an attempt was made to poison Hasim Ali the Hasanzai Chief, which, however, failed.

Parties of the enemy remain on the crest of the hill, and fire occasional shots at our working parties.

All is now ready for the advance, and it is hoped that the enemy may show fight. Up to date they have not shown in any force.

The Tikariwals are paying up their fine.

A correspondent, with the river column, telegraphing on the same date, says, the enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, took up a strong position on the northern ridge, from which they threatened the working parties of Pioneers on the road down the gorge, by which we advance to-morrow. So at 7 a.m. Colonel Crookshank moved out the 4th Punjab Infantry along the hills to the east to turn their position, with the Royal Irish and two guns in support. Rain was falling heavily as the troops moved out. The 4th working admirably scaled the heights, and turned the left flank of the enemy, who then retired slowly towards a village or serai. Having driven the enemy from the ridge and established a strong picquet, the troops returned to camp, a counter attack on the retiring force being checked by four shells from the guns at our bivouac. The picquets then dispersed the gathering of tribesmen, who thereupon retired behind the crest of the hill, taking their standards with them.

The enemy lost five men; there was no casualty on our side.

This afternoon the Mada-Khels, with tom-toms and standards, descended the slope on the opposite side of the river, and evidently intend crossing higher up.

A Malik was among those killed to-day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

A telegram from General McQueen, dated the 3rd inst., states that Major Elles and Lieutenant Macdonald, with a covering party of the Sussex Regiment, examined a Sambal hut for water, and were fired at.

A signalling station was found whence all camps could be seen.

The Akazais are on the crest of the mountain.

General Galbraith has gone to Chumba, and has cleared the ridge of a party of Hasanzais with three shells.

A few Mada-Khels were seen going northward on the other side of the Indus.

The Khan of Daria had come in and paid his fine, and the Khan of Trund had paid a portion of his fine.

RELIEF WORKS IN ORISSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

To day's Calcutta *Gazette* contains a resolution of the local Government on scarcity in Orissa. Since the last report the crops have benefited by good rain. 115 public works have been started, and the average daily number employed on the estates shows an improvement, being 944, including men, women, and children, at a cost of Rs. 2,839 daily. The average number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is 1,524, for which Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned. Tuccavi advances, amounting to Rs. 59,853, were made to 20,724 cultivators during the month of August, and 18,944 during the first fortnight of September. The stock of food grains in Khurda is sufficient for a time. There was great scarcity, and the relief works failed to attract more than 300 labourers, but when payment was made in grain it rose to 1,500 a day.

Eight deaths reported are more or less due to starvation. Under the Agriculturists' Land Act Rs. 85,000 was sanctioned, but restricted to those villages where the loss of crops is estimated at not less than eight-sixteenths.

THE APPEAL IN THE MOYLAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The High Court to-day, on the application of the Advocate-General, suspended all the Recorder's orders against Mr. Moylan until the appeal be decided. The Hon. Mr. Paul commented severely on the Recorder's action.

The only documents read were the Recorder's own judgments.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Poona Horse Show opened to-day. Fourteen classes of horses were exhibited, mostly above the average height, the value of prizes aggregating from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 315, plus two special prizes by H. E. the Governor of Rs. 75 each. The Rajah of Pundrapore was one of the exhibitors. Driving competition hurdles was strongly condemned by the spectators, being steep hurdles not suited for this country. Few notables were present, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy being about the highest. It was also hinted by Colonel Willoughby, one of the judges, that competitors should not enter and ride their own horses. The attendance was rather meagre. The prizes will be distributed to morrow, Friday, by H. E. the Governor.

THE PERIYAR PROJECT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Hon. Messrs. Hutchins and Stokes left Ooty on Sunday, and proceeded to Madura to inspect the Periyar Project. They return to Madras early next week, when the Secretariat arrive from Ooty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with Indian mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here from Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 5-16.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
4½ per cent. "	72⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
Bar Silver	43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 3.

10 p.m.	80·3

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	81·6

H. H. Hajee Mirza Mahomed Hoosein Khan, the new Persian Consul-General, accompanied by his two sons, arrived in Bombay by the steamer King Arthur, and landed at Apollo Bunder yesterday afternoon. A large number of Moguls had assembled at the bunder to give him a hearty greeting. Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla and Mr. Framjee Dadabhoy Banajee proceeded in a steam launch to the steamer and escorted His Highness to the bunder, where he landed at 5 o'clock, and was received by Mr. G. B. Moonjekur, Assistant Oriental Translator, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Moonshee, Oriental Translator's department, on behalf of Government; and by Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Vice-Consul for Persia, who introduced many of those present to the Consul-General.

The weekly returns of the Health Officer of Bombay city show that in the week ending 2nd October 491 deaths were registered as against 375 the corrresponding period of last year and 417 the average weekly number during the past five years. Of the total number 141 died from fevers, 14, cholera; 42, phthisis; 69, diseases of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 47, old age and debility; 8 accidents or violence. The deceased are classified as follows:—Buddhist or Jain, 16; Brahmin, 20; Bhatia, 7; Hindu of other castes, 242; Hindu outcastes, 40; Mussulman, 119; Parsi, 23; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 12; European, 1; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births registered during the week was 366, as against 284 last year, an average of 307 over the corresponding week of the past five years.

Latest reports from Gnatong go to confirm the original impression that the Tibetans will make no effort to rally their forces with winter rapidly approaching. The efforts of our Political Officer will now be directed mainly to establishing cordial relations with the Chinese Ampa, whose influence at Lhassa may be expected to rise rapidly since the discomfiture of the war-party.

Captain Durand, writing from Chitral, on the 18th ult., states that the Chief gave him a most hospitable reception. Dr. Robertson was treating patients who were crowding in to see him. There was no further news as to Ishak having entered Badakshan.

Colonel Mallock, Director-General of Telegraphs, goes shortly on a three months' tour in Persia to inspect the Indo-European line, Mr. Brooke officiating for him

Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month and five days; Mr. H. G. Gell acting in his stead and Mr. J. G. Smith officiating as Deputy Commissioner.

The Maharajah of Mysore having assigned, to the exclusive management of the British Government, the British Residency at Bangalore and the grounds attached thereto, and having renounced the exercise of all jurisdiction in the lands and buildings so assigned, a revised description of the boundary line of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has been notified in last Saturday's *Mysore Gazette*. And it is further notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, having been pleased to transfer, to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the Fort of Bangalore, together with the lands belonging thereto, and the buildings therein situate, His Highness the Maharajah has resumed the exercise of full jurisdiction in the Fort, lands and buildings aforesaid.

It is stated that His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India will shortly pass through Bombay on his way to Damaun. According to some of the Goa papers Lord Dufferin is expected there on a visit to the ruins of Old Goa, but this seems highly improbable.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued last evening contains the following Notification:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1888.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Esquire, M. A., LL.B., and Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbosappa Gilganchi to be additional members of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor,

J. J. HEATON,

Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

Government have appointed Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, chairman of the Municipal Corporation, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Khan Bahadur Cazee Shahbudin, C. I. E., and Mr. Gurushidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi, Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate at Belgaum, a member of the Council in place of Mr. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C. I. E. Both the new appointments seem likely to afford considerable satisfaction to the native community, as both are representative men who may be trusted to look well to its interests in the Council.

Mr. R. M. Sayani, as a member of the Khoja Law Commission, as a former Sheriff of Bombay, as a member of the Town Council and the Corporation, and as chairman of the latter body is already favourably known in the city. After a creditable career in the Elphinstone College under Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Hughlings, and Dr. Sinclair, during 1863-69, he obtained his B. A. degree in April, 1866, and his M. A. degree in November of the same year. He also held the Junior and Senior Duxina Fellowship for a term of two years each in connection with the College. While at College, towards the end of 1866, Mr. Sayani edited for a short time the English portion of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper. In December, 1868, he obtained his LL.B. degree; and on leaving College in the following year, he became an articled clerk to Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes. Having passed the solicitor's examination in 1872, he joined Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, Solicitor, in business, which was continued under the name of the firm of Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani until 1880. In 1877, in the time of Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Sayani was appointed a member of the Khoja Law Commission, which was presided over by the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, and the other members of which were the late Mr. N. Spencer, Aga Ali Shah, Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy. The Commission was appointed to frame a bill for intestate succession among Khojas. It worked for a period of over two years and prepared a bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council of India, but was eventually shelved. During the sittings of the Commission, Sir Richard Temple granted Mr. Sayani the privilege of private *entree* during his period of office. For about three years Mr Sayani practised as a solicitor on his own account. In January, 1884, he joined the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, the business of which firm is carried on to this day under the name of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. In December, 1884, Mr. Sayani was nominated Sheriff of Bombay, and was the first Mahomedan gentleman to hold the appointment. For about eleven years he has been a member of the Town Council and of the Municipal Corporation, of which latter body he was elected chairman in April last.

In the appointment of Mr. Gurushidappa, the aim of Government appears to have been to select a representative for the large tract of district known as the Carnatic, which had yet remained unrepresented in the Council, while the Deccan, Gujerat, Kathiawar, and even Sind had at one time or another been granted the privilege of sending a special representative. Mr. Gurushidappa is a Lingayet of the Lingayets, a backward class, whose attention is mostly confined to mercantile pursuits, and in whose interests he has done a great deal. He has been about a quarter of a century in Government service, being mostly employed in Rutnagherry, Dharwar, and Belgaum, and has been prominently connected with the Lingayet Association, which was established with the object of improving the educational status of the Lingayets. Last year he gave evidence before the Public Service Commission, and advocated the claims of the Lingayet community.

THE PLAGUE OF MOSQUITOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public, or shall I say, the fashionable world, of Bombay, is no longer obliged to use the weather as a subject of social conversation. It may talk about the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes form a subject that is full of feeling, and which provokes mutual sympathy as well as infinite profanity. What is the cause of the plague of mosquitoes that has descended on Bombay, and when are they likely to leave us? If they won't go away, how can we kill them in the greatest numbers? Their very nature seems changed during the last week, for they are no longer the cunning and stealthy enemy we know. They come on us now with the steadiness of purpose of a brickbat, and they lay hold with all the full intent of a dentist. You may kill three in quick succession on the back of your hand if you only do it quietly. A dear friend of mine, whose only blemish is that he is awfully scientific, says that there is a period in the three days' life of the female mosquito, when she is impelled by some natural instinct to become carnivorous, and so she takes to drinking blood before laying her eggs to provide the world with another generation of pests. To me this is sheer nonsense. Why should she change her diet in this sudden manner? It must be unwholesome, and I can see no more sense in it than in the story of the poor woman who indulged in two ounces of snuff a week because she was nursing twins.

Another friend, who is not scientific, says that the mosquitoes breed in that filthy ditch running through the Flats, where the Corporation carry out all their chemical experiments. They are just now trying to find out whether cholera may be developed in an otherwise healthy town by exposing sewage in large quantities to the sun. Many people say this cannot be done. I think that the Corporation might at least work on a smaller scale. I also wonder sometimes why they did not put their pumps at the town end of the ditch, and discharge the filth through an underground pipe into the sea. I am, however, only a common taxpayer, and I think much of talk is simple "cheek" on my part. *Reasons a nos moustiques.* At 11 o'clock at night when, according to Mr. Wallace, our chances of death are the smallest, and when we should be able to put cares and creditors alike behind us, the mosquitoes make their fiercest onslaught and put alternate thought of murder and suicide into my head. They defy fumigation, and they simply laugh at tobacco smoke One man says, "My boy, it's good for you, the sting of the mosquito inoculates you against all sorts of fevers." Another says, in a tone between pity and contempt, "Take another peg, old fellow, and then you won't feel 'em." All this is useless advice. I am a quiet orderly man, and only want to be let alone. What is to be done?

JOB.

Daily steamboat communication between Bombay and Goa has been resumed, and the mails are now carried by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, C.S., has been appointed a temporary member of and Secretary to the Civil and Military Committee of the General Department, *vice* Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government in its Resolution on the Abkari report for 1886-87 distinctly state that the people now get good, unadulterated liquor. But it cannot cite any instance in confirmation of this statement. On the contrary, the petitions from all people go to show that farmers do not provide either good quality or proper measure, and in support of this I will here give some recent instances:—

In December, 1886, the people of Bandora petitioned Mr. Grey, the then Collector of Tana, setting forth bitter complaints, the sum and substance of which I here give. They wrote:—"Toddy-liquor is distilled at Veshawa, and in copper vessels, which are never cleansed. It turns out sour, and has a flavour of copper rust, a poison which deteriorates health. Toddy-liquor is used by those people as medicine, particularly by their women at the time of confinement. When mixed with a certain medicine, it is very effective for children suffering from worms. The liquor now selling for a month is said to be toddy; but it appears to be made of vinegar, and contains a poisonous substance. Again, the selling rate fixed by Government is a rupee-and-a-half per gallon of 60 under proof; but people are charged a rupee-and-three-quarters. Shopkeepers purchase shops from farmers at a profit ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 600. White-coloured glass bottles, capacious enough for one seer of liquor, are filled four fingers less and sold." To this effect the petitioners complain bitterly, and at last venture to write to the Collector, asking him, for his own satisfaction, to visit Veshawa, and inspect the still and liquor.

Another petition was made to Government by the inhabitants of Mahim in October, 1887, the substance of which is given below:—

"Now after the year 1878, under the Abkari Act, the whole system is changed; our rights are withheld without any consideration, and a monopoly was granted for drawing and selling raw toddy, and distilling and selling liquor to one man, and nobody was allowed to draw toddy without his permission. The result of this was that they were under his thumb, and were left exclusively at his mercy. These farmers will have no competition to meet with within the respective limits of their licenses, and thus the price of toddy and liquor will be increased, and a tendency to adulterate the stuff will be produced. Your Excellency may be aware of the evils that would result where there is no competition in any business. Your petitioners have no means to cope with rich and influential farmers, and more so, to go cross with them, and to fight against any infingements of the terms of their license on their part. They use false measures, and sell liquor of a less strength than is allowed. In proof of this, here is an instance, which will fully convince your Excellency. The Government has fixed the selling price of the mowra liquor (60 under proof) at Rs. 1-12 per gallon, and if a whit more be charged it would be an infringement of the terms on which license is issued. But the farmers sell liquor to their shopkeepers at their depots, receiving Rs. 1-12 per gallon, plus one or two annas more to make up the deficit, thus charging them on the whole Rs. 1-13 or Rs. 1-14 per gallon instead of Rs. 1-12, the fixed selling price. The shopkeeper is to bear the wheel-hire and the rent of his shop, even though it be twenty or any number of miles distant from the depots. The farmer does not pay him a pie as his pay; as a matter of course the shopkeeper must by means, fair or foul, make as much money as would suffice to defray these expenses. This state of things exists for the last five or six years. The farmers being rich and influential people for the most part, none dared to lay open their trickery. Toddy and mowra liquor have not the same fixed selling prices, the latter being dearer. Toddy-liquor, being ordered to be sold cheaper, is not generally sold. Thus your petitioners are required to buy mowra liquor which, though not conducive to their health, they cannot help buying."

This petition also met with an unfavourable fate.

The third instance, your readers will recollect, is the case of a shopkeeper of the Surat Zilla, who was fined for selling bad liquor, and whose appeal to the High Court here was rejected about two months ago, the fine being confirmed.

Mr. Editor, besides these there are some other instances, which I have personally marked and in which shopkeepers sell an inferior stuff, and in a lesser quantity; but I cannot now make them public inasmuch as I shall have to lay them before the proper authorities.

From the abovementioned few instances your readers will be convinced that it is not true when Government say that the people get a good, unadulterated stuff to drink. It is nothing but a blandishing effort to persuade the Supreme Government that, by virtue of the Abkari system being in vogue, the people get a good commodity for use.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. P. B. DANTRA.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Tyler, Q.-M.-G.'s Department, has been granted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut. A. Wilson, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain W. P. Kennedy, and Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Administrator of the Porbandar State on the 15th Sept.

Sub-Conductor A. Whiten, Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

Lieutenant H. C. B. Dann, 2nd West India Regiment, and Lieutenant F. W. W. Wodehouse, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., S.C., has been permitted to proceed to Europe, on being relieved of the command of the Quetta District.

Captain W. A. Broome, S.C., has been promoted Major.

The following surgeons, having completed twelve years' service, have been promoted to the rank of Surgeons-Major:—Surgeons J. B. Eaton, M.B.; Osborne H. Channer, M.B.; E. W. Young, H. McCalman, M.D.; and D. R. Ross, M.D.

Mr. T. W. Bonner has been appointed a Lieutenant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant R. W. Nicholson, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain Bethune, Garrison Instructor, Bangalore, having been placed on the sick list, Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R.E., will perform the duties of Garrison Instructor until further orders.

It is not unlikely that Second Lieutenancies will be re-introduced in the Volunteer Force in India and that officers will be, when unemployed, allowed to retain their rank until absorbed.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Oomer Jumal	500
Mr. Shewlal Motecram	250
Surgeon-Major G. Waters	50
Total ...	800
Amount previously acknowledged ...	25,296
Grand Total...	26,096

Dosabhai Framjee,
R. M. Sayani,
H. W. Barrow,
Hurkisondas Nurotumdas,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

Miss Van Overbeke has been appointed second physician to the Cama Hospital.

Mr. R. Thom and Mr. J. H. Dickinson, respectively delivered over and received charged of the office of Assistant Collector of the Kharaghoda range on the 23rd ult.

According to a contemporary it is not improbable—indeed, it is probable—that steps may be taken to recognise the services of Colonel Ward-Bennitt, who is to be allowed to take the 5th Lancers to India, notwithstanding that his period of command expires in January. Colonel Ward-Bennitt will remain at the head of the regiment until the end of March, as it is thought to be for the good of the service that he should do so, having regard to recent proceedings. The authorities are very sensible of the good work which has been done by a chief who, if he has not succeeded in inaugurating a perfect system in a somewhat unfortunate regiment, has nevertheless done wonders, and has displayed zeal and independence which are very much to his credit.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, after the President had waited fully forty minutes to secure a quorum. Mr. Sayani explained that he had so far exceeded the limit of fifteen minutes, because the post-cards, giving the members an intimation of the meeting, had not been sent off in time. Besides the president, Mr. R. M. Sayani, the following members were present:—Messrs. Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Gubbay, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim; Major G. W. Martin; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Nuzzer Mahommed Futtehally, and Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta; Major H. O. Selby; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, and Vandrawandas Purshotamdas; and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

On the motion of Dr. Waters, the Corporation sanctioned the writing off of Rs. 1,529-13-2 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of twenty-four bullocks that died and two that were destroyed, during the quarter ending 31st May, 1888.

A FIRE FUND.

The Corporation approved of the resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the Acting Municipal Commissioner's proposal to set aside annually Rs 3,000, to provide against loss from fires occurring in Municipal buildings.

PROPOSED OVERBRIDGES.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner stating that the overbridges would soon be required across the B. B. & C. I. Railway at De Lisle Road, and the G. I. P. Railway crossing at Currey Road, and asking sanction to the maintaining of these roads and of Fergusson Road, at the points where the overbridges would be constructed, at the following widths, to allow of the reservation of the land required for the high level bridge and the side approaches to the existing properties adjacent:—De Lisle Road at a width of 92 feet, Currey Road at 82 feet, and Fergusson Road at 82 feet.

Dr. Waters proposed that the sanction asked for be given. To this an amendment was moved by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Dr. Cowasji, that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and report. On division, the amendment was carried.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

A letter, dated 5th September, 1888, from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins was read, stating with reference to to the Corporation's letter representing the desirability of Government taking early action on the Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of articles of food, that the general question was under the consideration of the Government of India, and that pending a decision by that Government, H. E. the Governor in Council deemed it inexpedient to take any steps with a view to local legislation on the subject.

Mr. Javerilal moved that the letter be recorded. He regretted that the Government should have arrived at a decision which meant the postponement of a very urgent and important question to an indefinite period. Under the old Act a fine might be imposed upon an offender, but the fine was taken away under the new Act, and so the state of things was worse now than before.

Dr. Cowasji also regretted that the Government should have practically shelved the question. Poor people were the greatest sufferers on account of the sale of deleterious articles of food, which often endangered health. As a matter of public health and public safety, the Government ought to have taken steps to remedy the evil. He thought that a letter be addressed to the Government pointing out the necessity of an enactment, providing against the adulteration of food.

Dr. Blaney suggested that the Government of Bombay had, perhaps, its hands tied, and it might be their duty to wait upon the Government of India.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Mursban justified the action of the Bombay Government. The Government did not say that the matter was not worth their consideration. But as the matter was being considered by the Government of India, it would be improper, and, perhaps, irregular to legislate on a subject which was to be treated as an imperial question.

Mr. Kapadia said that so keen was trade competition in Bombay, that there was no article of food which was free from adulteration. It would not be possible for the Government to interfere without hampering trade, and he would, therefore, rather have them follow the excellent legal maxim, *caveat emptor*. (Laughter)

The motion was then carried unanimously.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Major Selby proposed the following motion:—"(1.) That the rules of procedure as already existing be accepted for the present. (2.) That a Committee of the gentlemen named in para. 3 be appointed to revise the existing rules of procedure and standing orders of the Corporation. The Committee to have power to call for Municipal persons and papers, and to consult the Municipal Solicitors. Four to form a quorum. The Committee to be at liberty to make any suggestions they think desirable in the interests of the Corporation. The report within four months from this date. The Corporation desire the Committee carefully to consider the whole question and, amongst other things, the procedure to be adopted for asking questions and obtaining answers after due notice and without debate; whether it would not be better to alter the procedure regarding amendments to original propositions; whether it would not be desirable for the Corporation to be able to go into Committee of the whole Corporation on any matter by a simple notice 'that the President do now leave the chair.' (3.) The Committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Chairman.—R. M. Sayani, Esq., President of the Corporation. Members.—Dr. Blaney, Sir H. Morland, V. N. Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, Colonel Merewether, Major G. Martin, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsey, N. G. Chandavarker, A. M. Gubbay, and R. Gilbert." The mover said he did not think it would encourage talk, if the Corporation were enabled to go into Committee of the whole Corporation on any matter by a simple notice 'That the president do now leave the chair.' His own experience of a Committee of the whole Corporation was that there was very much less talking and greater despatch of business. As for the committee proposed by him, he informed the meeting that he had selected the names with the utmost care, and added that he should be happy to state his reasons for including in it the name of Dr. Blaney, should Mr. Kapadia desire to know them. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, in seconding the motion, suggested that the name of Major Selby be added to the committee.

Mr. Kapadia said that he had not the slightest objection to Dr. Blaney sitting on this Committee. At the last meeting he had opposed the appointment of Dr. Blaney's name as a member of the Joint Schools Committee, because he was honestly of opinion that Dr. Blaney was not fitted by any special qualification to serve on that Committee.

The motion was then carried.

A DISTINCTION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Major Selby next moved that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to Government:—

Sir,—The Corporation being very desirous that the office of the President should be rendered as full of dignity as possible, desire me to request that some title, such as "Honourable" or "Worshipful" may be attached to the office. They do not overlook the fact that such a course will probably involve the conferring of a like dignity on the holders of similar offices in Calcutta and Madras. But they think that his Excellency in Council will agree with them that the head of the Government of a great city, whether that city be Bombay or Madras or Calcutta, is not undeserving of the honour they now solicit for their President. Major Selby said the president was the embodiment of the dignity of the Corporation, and he was the only person who had a right to speak in the name of the 8,00,000 inhabitants of this city. He was glad that the gentleman who was at present occupying the chair, was not only a personal friend of his, but was one who commanded the respect of the citizens of Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. Shewji Dharmaji seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasji said that personally he would prefer the word "Honourable" to "Worshipful," and the distinction would come with peculiar appropriateness at the present time, when their president, who had just been appointed to the Legislative Council, would have a double claim to that title. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought that the office of president of Corporation like that of the city of Bombay, in itself, carried with it all the weight and dignity which properly belonged to it, and that no title could in any way add to its importance. He was rather afraid that the proposed addition might imply that the office, in itself, was not sufficient to lend the full dignity which Major Selby was anxious to give to it. The speaker also argued that if the title were at all needed or desirable, the proposal should not emanate from the body whose president was to be so decorated, but from the Government.

The President, speaking as a member of the Corporation, said there was great force in the arguments of Mr. Mehta. He had also another objection to the proposal, and that was that in this country he had often found that immediately a thing became a little showy, it began to lose its efficiency and its intrinsic value. The exalted office of President of the Corporation was the highest honour that could be conferred upon any citizen, and no title was needed to make that office more dignified

Major Selby contended that his proposal was in conformity with the principle on which titles of honour were attached to high public offices. The titles might not actually add to the dignity of those offices, but they were necessary to impress the outside world with a notion of their exalted nature. He withdrew, with the consent of his seconder, the word "Worshipful" from the motion.

The proposition was carried by a majority.

Major Selby proposed, and Mr. Javerilal seconded, "That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that a chain and badge of office should be provided for the President, and that the Standing Committee are hereby directed, after making such enquiry as they deem fit, to report to the Corporation what the probable cost will be, and how the money is to be obtained."

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday last, the 1st instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding. The following new members were elected:—Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, Lieutenant C. R. Boniface, and Mr. P. R. Mehta. Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING SEPTEMBER.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Hawk (alive)	Astur badius	Mr Chubildas Lalloobhoy.
2 Florican's Eggs & 2 Rain Quail's Eggs.	From Kharaghore.	Mr E P Close.
3 Snakes (alive)	Ptilybura macrolepis	Mr E Butcher.
4 Cobras (alive)	Naga tripudians	Mr R P Mehta.
2 Snakes (alive)	Eryx johnii & Ptyas Mucosus.	Do.
1 Moni'or	Varanus draceena	Mr R P Smith.
1 Porcupine's Skull	Hystrix leucura	Mr W W Barr.
2 Young Manuras	Paradoxurus musanga	Mr W S Owen.
1 Monitor	Varanus draceena	Mr F H Couts
1 Large Turtle	Chelonia viridis	Mr de Monté.
6 Snakes	From Mhow	Lieut R H Light
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Capt J B R Butler.
1 Manura (alive)	Paradoxurus musanga	Dr. Gonsalves.
3 Pieces of Flexible Sandstone.	From Reward	Major Blewett.
A number of Insects and Lizards.	From Natal	Miss Lloyd.
1 Monkey (alive)	Macacus radiatus	Mr P E Myer.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Mrs. Simkins, Mr. Kaikobad C. Dinshaw, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. W. Gaye, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Rev. R. Stothert, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. W. W. Squire, and Mr. E. P. Close.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Catalogue of the Moths of India (Colias and Swinoe)	From the Authors.
Records of Geological Survey of India	In Exchange.
Rough Notes on Travel and Sport in Cashmere and Little Thibet	From the Author.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. V., Nos. 7 and 8, Vol. VI., Nos. 1 and 2	In Exchange.

Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited a large bear's head mounted by himself, which was much admired.

Mr. E. H. Aitken then read the following paper:—

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A VOYAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

The naturalist on board a steamer suffers the pains of Tantalus, who was doomed to pass eternity, hungry and thirsty, with food and water always in sight, but just beyond his reach. On a steamer one rarely passes a day without seeing something of interest, but rarely secures a specimen. He could easily shoot valuable birds, which he will never see again, but I have never met with a captain who would be persuaded to stop his steamer in the interests of science and pick up the treasure. However, the organ of a true naturalist's faculty is his eye, and perhaps, after all, the discipline is wholesome which forces him for a time to stay his hand from slaying and content himself with watching. I spent much of my boyhood prowling about stealthily, with a catapult in my hand plotting against the lives of little birds. The little birds were rarely any the worse, and I learned more of their habits, voices, and distinguishing characteristics than I have ever done since. Now I go out with a gun, and if I meet with an unfamiliar bird, I have scarcely a chance of becoming acquainted with it before it ceases to be a bird and becomes a specimen. I have the specimen, but that is poor compensation. Every day I live I become more confirmed in the conviction that no naturalist can adopt a wholesomer motto than the saying of a very wise man, of whom it is recorded that "he spake also of beasts and of fowls, and

were playing within a mile or so of the steamer, and one monster several times rose above the surface like a volcanic island, quite near enough to give me a distinct view of it. This was, I suppose, *Balænoptera indica*, which is sometimes stranded on our coast. The skeleton of one which was so stranded near Bassein forms the "piece of resistance" in the Victoria and Albert Museum. If whales avoid steamers, there is one marine mammal which has no such fear. This is the dolphin (*delphinus delphis*), a near relation of the porpoise, which is common enough in our harbour, but easily distinguishable by its sharp snout, slender form and colour, which, in the water, appears to be silvery grey above and white beneath, though I believe that when the animal is out of the water its back is almost black. There is something very fascinating in the high spirits and jubilant happiness of this creature. It is just the animal to offer its back to Orpheus, though I would be scientifically sceptical about its being charmed by his music, on the ground that its ears being usually under water, his strains could hardly have reached them. The dolphin is very common in the Mediterranean, going in pairs or small companies. When they catch sight of a steamer they race for it, leaping out of the water in concert when they want to breathe, as if they were steeplechasing and clearing hurdles. When they reach the steamer they get in front of it, just under the bows, and sport in the foam which it drives before it, rolling over on their backs, leaping out of the water, diving, and performing marvels of agility, without betraying, by any motion which you can detect in fin or tail, that they are exerting themselves. All the time there is an expression of fun and happiness on their faces, if I may use the term, which is infectious, and makes this one of the most delightful of the small excitements which enliven a sea voyage. Every dolphin in the Mediterranean seems to know the trick, and when we neared Port Said on my way out last month, three of the porpoises, which are so common in that harbour, came out to meet us and tried to disport themselves in the same way, but the clumsiness of their efforts was positively ludicrous to one who had seen dolphins doing the thing. All the way from Gibraltar to Port Said the ship is visited occasionally by land birds, butterflies, moths, and other insects. At two seasons in particular, about April and again about September, hundreds of migratory birds, crossing the sea, are glad to get a rest. The sight of a quail in these circumstances is fitted to give one a vivid conception of this strange instinct of migration. Here is a bird which lives on the ground, and for six months in the year never uses its wings except when "put up" by some enemy, and then only to fly a hundred yards and drop again; but when the sun enters the sign of Aries, it starts off without fear from Alexandria, say, to Italy or Greece. Hundreds are often killed in Malta, I believe, when they arrive too tired to make much effort to escape, and, without doubt, hundreds perish in the sea; but I suppose the majority reach their destination. They fly very low, almost touching the water, and rising to every wave. I suppose this is to escape the force of the wind. All through the Red Sea, and also between Aden and India migratory birds are met with. On this voyage I noted the following:—Quails, a hoopoe, one or two yellow wagtails, a wheatear or bushchat, a light brown robin with a rufous tail, a species of bunting, and several tree warblers. One of the last spent several days on the ship and was very hungry, hunting for insects in the points and crevices of iron-plates, poor bird! When within one day's sail or so of Aden, ships are often visited by peregrin falcons. I imagine they go far out to sea in pursuit of sea birds. When they settle on the ship they are often so exhausted that the sailors climb up the rigging and catch them. At the southern end of the Red Sea gulls and other sea birds are seen on all sides, but disappear as soon as we pass Aden. After that we fall in with two very interesting birds, which have been given a place among our Indian avifauna, the Tropic Bird, (*phaeton indicus*) and the Noddy (*anous stolidus*). The former, a smoky coloured bird, as regards its plumage, skims the surface of the water in all directions, but never follows the ship; the latter flies at a great height with a seemingly laborious flapping of its short wings, and drops into the water like a kingfisher. If its snowy plumage and long tail do not attract attention, its incessant screams will. Of fish in any form, except salt or tinned, one sees very little indeed during a voyage on a steamer; but on this occasion when we drew near Perim the *khalasees* threw out a large hook with a bit of white rag wrapped round it. This, trailing from the stern of the vessel, looked very like a small fish rushing through the water, and succeeded in "taking in" a large dolphin, not the mammal which I have mentioned already, but a species of fish which all sailors persist in calling the dolphin. Its proper name is the coryphene (*coryphæna hippurus.*) I had so often found myself at variance with ancient mariners as to what was a dolphin that I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing this fish, which is certainly one of the most splendid of living creatures. When in the water, it shines with dazzling brilliance, like burnished brass in a green light; but as soon as it is taken out, it changes to various shades of dark green, blue, and purple, sprinkled all over with round spots of the most intense blue, and bordered, or touched at various points with green and gold. As life ebbs, the colours become rapidly duller, but even in death it is a most beautiful fish. This is the fish to which Byron refers in describing a sunset in the Mediterranean.

"parting day.
Dies like the dolphin which each pang imbrues,
With a fresh colour as it gasps away
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone, and all is grey."

The *khalasees* considered the coryphene a great prize, but the captain and officers did not grudge it to them. I suppose it is coarse. The chief business of the coryphene is to pursue and eat the flying fish, and the chief use of the wings of the flying fish is to help it to postpone death by the coryphene. Flying fish are found in many seas; but between this and Aden they are so thick as to leave little room for water. All day they rise on both sides of the steamer like locusts, their silver sides glittering in the sun. At this season, (in September) they are mostly about four inches long. In April or May they seemed to me much larger and not nearly so abundant. At night they fall upon the deck in numbers, and are eagerly picked up the *khalasees* to be converted into curry. As they fall, a splash of phosphorescence marks the spot. Many species of fish are phosphorescent; but without a microscope it was impossible to settle whether the luminosity in this case was not due simply to minute organisms in the water which fell from the fish. The waters of the Arabian Sea at this season become brightly luminous when agitated, owing to the presence of minute species of phosphorescent protozoa; but, on the other hand, I twice noticed the whole sea become luminous for half an hour, so faintly that it just looked like Bombay milk, and this the captain attributed to a passing shoal of small fishes, probably flying fishes. Even if he was right, the effect might not be due to luminosity in the fishes themselves, but to the gentle agitation of the water as they passed through it. Before I leave this subject, I will remark that it does not appear to be generally known that the great sea serpent is phosphorescent. Nor did I know it till one dark evening just a month ago. I was sitting on the deck engaged in my usual evening occupation of wishing it was bed time, when I saw, rushing through the water at a fearful rate with a wavy motion, something all ablaze, at least 60 feet in length. I sprang to my feet with a shout and ran to the side of the ship. The monster doubled upon itself and rushed close by the ship almost under me, and I saw plainly, just beneath the surface of the water, a huge porpoise leaving a trail of light behind it. But it is time to stop. The last specimen I saw at sea was a native of Bombay, a large butterfly of the genus *catopsilia* going out to sea. This is the way in which this and some other butterflies meet the difficulty of over-population. Soon after that specimen passed, we were at anchor, and the cheering voice of the Bombay crow assured me that I was in this beautiful city once more.

Dr. D. Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Aitken for his paper, which was much appreciated by all present.

The honorary secretary stated that Mr. E. W. Oates, the well-known author of the *Birds of Burma*, had given the society, for publication in its journal, a valuable paper on *The Indian and Burmese Scorpions of the genus Isometrus*, in which he had described three new species. Mr. Phipson added that Mr. Oates, who was now in England publishing the *Birds of India*, had given the society great assistance in various ways, in recognition of which he (Mr. Phipson,) proposed that Mr Oates should be elected an honorary member of the society. This proposal, on being put to the meeting by the chairman, was carried unanimously.

THE *Times*, remarks an up-country contemporary, seems quite bent on becoming the medium, through its Rangoon correspondent, of disseminating everything that is not the truth about Burma. In his telegram of September 1st this instructor of the public says, on the authority of a local paper, that the number of convicted prisoners transported from Burma to India since the annexation is 50,000. "A statement of this kind," it adds one would suppose, might have been checked even in the *Times* office. Is it imagined that the Government of India keep up a jail establishment capable of quietly absorbing an army of men? The precise number of transported Burmans is, we believe, 8,987."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss K Spencer	Mr W Kirk
Miss Violet Turkhud	Mrs Atkinson and child
Mr and Mrs Cornforth	Mrs Hodgson and child
Mrs Scott	Mr Parker
Mr and Mrs E B Powell and child	Mr Moun
	Mr Lavers
Mrs A S J Jones and infant	Mr Ram Gopal
Major and Mrs H Boughey	Mrs R L Harris
Mr E C Price	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J H G Hill and child	Mr T D Jamieson
	Mr Rolston
Miss Mcclinlock	Col Sir O B C S John
Mr W M Macdonald	

FOR GIBRALTER—Master and Miss de Souza
FOR MALTA—Rev and Mrs Bren and infant

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 12th October, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col J Hasted	Mr H J S Cotton
Mr Lala Seva Raw	Mr A F Fox, C S

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Phillips	Mr Stanhouse

The s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 19th Oct. 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Rowland Bateman, two children, infant and nurse	Mr R J Whitten
	Miss Thomas

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hallah	Mrs Hildebrand
Mr Gunput Rao	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Bruce, Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

OCTOBER 3.

Newnham-Smith, Capt, Cant Magistrate, Poona, on duty, from Deesa.

OCTOBER 4.

Hoig, Surgeon, Madras, on sick leave, from Quilon.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 3.

Marter, 2nd Lt, Royal Fusiliers, off leave, to Poona.
Newnham-Smith, Captain, on duty, to Poona.
Kreyer, Lieut, 17th Bombay L I, off leave, to Poona.
Macbay, Major, 21st Bombay L I, on duty, to Poona.
King, Lieut, Queen's Regt, on duty, to Umballa.

OCTOBER 4.

Grant, Lieut, C I Horse, on duty, to Agar.
Campbell, Lt-Col, 23rd W C I, to join, to Mangalore.
Eckersley, Surgeon, Bengal. on duty, to Bengal.
Wright, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty.
Macdonald, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Bengal.
Aldridge, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Deolali.
Hassard, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Deolali.
Ind, Captain, Madras, Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, from leave, to Bellary.
Sinclair, Lieut, 2nd Belooch, from language leave, to Hyderabad.
Shine, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 5, 1888.

1. Drill season will commence on the 20th instant. The following is the scale of Parades to commence the season:—

Oct. 20th.	Commandant's Parade—		March out.
Do. 27th.	do.	do.	—Company drill.
Nov. 3rd.	do.	do.	— Do.
Do. 10th.	do.	do.	—Adjutant's drill.
Do. 17th.	do.	do.	— Do.

Squad drills will be held at the Oval, Queen's Statue, &c., and schools commencing on the 15th instant.

2. As the drill season commences on the 15th instant, it is requested that members will call at Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements not later than the 8th instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 4, 1888.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Sub-Cond A Whiten, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty, under clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Lieut H R F Anderson, SC, Depy Assist Comy Genl, First Class.—Pension service sixth year, commenced 25th Aug 1888.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F W Wodehouse, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, Offig Wing Officer, 28th Bo Infy (Pioneers) 17th June, 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H C B Dann, 2nd West India Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 3rd Regt Bo Infy, 2nd August 1887.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Sept 1888:—Subhedar Kunhya Lal to be Subhedar-Major vice Shaikh Amir, pensioned; Jamadar Rutta Jat to be Subhedar vice Kunhya Lal, promoted, and Drill Havaldar Shaikh Husain to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Rutta Jat, promoted; and Jamadar Shaikh Abdur Rahman to be Subhedar vice Govind Powar, pensioned; and Color-Havaldar Mahadeorao Powar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Shaikh Abdur Rahman, promoted.

Col Sir O V Tanner, KCB, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations on being relieved of the command of the Quetta dist.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Sept 1888:—10 Bombay Infy—Jamadar Matabadal Singh to be Subhedar vice Samuel-ji Israel, pensioned; and Havaldar Shaikh Adam to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Matabadal Singh, promoted.

Maj C E Parker-Jervis (2nd Battn Durham L I), is confirmed in the appointment of Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, with effect from the 10th July 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th Sept 1888:—20th Bo Infy—Jamadar Kamta Parshad to be Subhedar vice Narayen Singh, pensioned; and Havaldar Khrishna Parrab to be Jamadar, vice Kamta Parshad, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty year's service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Capt W A Broome, 30th Sept 1888.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgeons J B Eaton, M B, O H Channer, MB, E W Young, H McCalman, M D, and D R Ross, MD, from 30th Sept 1888.

G I P Ry Vol Corps—The following appointment is made to complete Establishment:—To be Lieut.—T W Bonner, Gent.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut R W Nicholson, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Hony Commissioned Officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Hony Capt C Tyler, Q M Genl's Dept, three months, medical certificate.

The services of Lieut A Wilson, Bo S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin, MA, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the 1st Oct 1888.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W P Kennedy and Mr. F S P Lely, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Administrator, Porbandar State, on the 15th Sept 1888, after office hours.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr J L Jenkins, C S, Supdt of Revenue Survey, Baroda, in this Dept Notification No. 4309, dated 23rd June 1888, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Dinshaji Pestanji Dastur of the appointment of Delegate of the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr. A. R. Bonus, Magistrate of the first class in the Ahmednagar Dist, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr Bhimrao Krishna Zunzurawadkar has been appointed to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, vice Mr Shripatrao Narayan, deceased.

Messrs R Wilson and E Van der Straaten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 22nd inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr P C H Snow, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the subdivision of that district, comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Javli and Patan.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Govind Sitaram Tamhane, whilst in temporary charge of the Mamlatdar's office at Satara, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdar's Cour s Act, 1876.

Rao Saheb Harderam Anopram Munshi relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad in the Ahmedabad Dist on the 10th inst.

Col W H Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month and five days from 19th Oct 1888.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col Wilson, or till farther orders:—Mr H G Gell to act as Commissioner of Police; and Mr J G Smith to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The appointment of A'zam Balwant Bapaji as a Conciliator for the Mawal Taluka of the Poona Dist is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of A'zam Vyankaji Narsinh Yadgi as a Conciliator for the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara Dist is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Chandramukhram Mohbatram has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Dist Court at Surat, with effect from the 27th inst, vice Mr. Nandsukhlal Champatla appointed to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Broach.

Mr. Wasudeo Babajishet Kastur, sub pro tem Head Karkun of Deorakh Taluka in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr. Gangadhur Bhikaji Bapat is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist vice Mr. Dattatraya Ghanasham Subnis, resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Kaira District—Mr Manishankar, Ravishankar Offig Sub-Registrar of Borsad, from 12 h to 14th Aug 1888; and Mr Harilal Bapuji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, from 9th to 15th Aug 1888.

Ahmednagar District—Mr Mohoniraj Vaman, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kopargaon, from 1st to 31st Aug 1888.

Kanara District—Mr Venkatrao Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bhatkal, from 19th to 24th Aug 1888.

Ahmedabad District—Mr. Shivsankar Bechar, Offig Sub Registrar of Parantij, on 29th and 30th Aug 1888.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, and in supersession of Govt Notification No. 4046, dated 20th June 1888, published at page 549 of the *Bo Govt Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadekar to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Ahmednagar Dist, in addition to his other duties as Dist Deputy Collr, Ahmednagar, for the purposes set forth in Sec 4, clause (c), and Sec 34 of the said Act.

Under Section 16 of the said Act H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Ahmednagar to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Secs 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. P. Symonds, C S, as a temporary measure, Member of and Secy to the Civil and Military Examination committee, vice Mr E Lawrence, C S.

Surgeon O H Canner, Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Southern Registration Dist, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Van Overbeke to be Second Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, from the date of Miss E Littlewood's resignation of her appointment.

Assist Surgn J P Wadia, L M & S., is promoted from the third to the second class of Assist Surgeons, with effect from 17th Sept 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Bezonji Manekji Jambusarvala, BA, LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

During the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad on special duty, Azam Ganesh Bapuji Sathe is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Junnar Taluka in the Poona Dist.

Azam Govind Sadashive Bhide, Native Accountant in the Ahmednagar Collector's Office, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Nevasa Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist during the suspension of Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat.

Consequent on the reversion of Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Bivalkar from special duty from 1st Aug 1888, the following reversions are ordered, with effect from the above date:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Shahane, sub pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar to be third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Sadashiva Anant Natu, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Southern Division.

Mr. Frederick Collett, European Serjeant, Karachi Harbour Police, is appointed to be Inspr of Police, Southern Maratha Railway.

Messrs H W Bagnell and J E Down respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, on the 14th Sept 1888.

A'zam Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, B A, Head Karkun at Bagevadi in the Bijapur Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Karwar during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND A'BKARI.

Bhikaji Ramji Morvekar, A'bkari Karkun, passed the A'bkari Departmental Examination held at Ratnagiri on the 12th inst.

The appointment of Mr J F DeLanty to A'bkari Inspector, Thana, on Rs 75, made in this Office Notification No 5568, dated the 28th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Mr R Shepherd is appointed to be Dist Abkari Inspr, Thana, on Rs. 75, vice Jagannath Balwant, deceased.

Mr P C Scott, Head Gauger, Bombay Custom House, doing duty as Assist Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, is appointed to act as Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, during the deputation of Mr Carrel to act as Assist Collr of Abkari, Bombay.

Khan Saheb Gulam Mustapha, Inspr, Northern Frontier, doing duty as Abkari Inspr, Surat, is appointed to act as Head Gauger, Bombay Custom House, but should continue to do duty as Abkari Inspector, Surat.

Mr E P Close, Abkari Inspr, Surat, should continue to act as Inspr, Northern Frontier, vice Khan Saheb Gulam Mustapha.

Messrs R Thom and J H Dickinson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr Kharaghoda Range, on the 23rd inst.

The following employes of the Kolaba Abkari Establishment passed the Departmental Examination held at Alibag on the 12th instant:—Messrs F H Harrison, Abkari Inspr, Pen and Panvel; and A F Miranda, Head Gauger, Uran Distilleries.

The undermentioned employes of the Abkari Establishment passed the Departmental Examination held at Poona on the 12th ultimo:—Messrs W R Maidment, Inspr in charge Mundwa Distillery; Yeshwant Bhagwant, Abkari Sub-Inspector; and Krishnaji Babaji, A bkari Sub-Inspor. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr J B Mukate, Distillery Inspr, Belgaum, is transferred to the Thana A'bkari list, continuing to do duty at Kolaba.

Mr E Baillie, Dist Inspr, Thana, doing duty as Dist Inspr, Ratnagiri, is appointed Distillery Inspr, Belgaum, and directed to join the appointment.

Mr C Raymer, Dist Inspr, Kanara, doing duty as Distillery Inspr, Belgaum, is allowed the full pay of his appointment and is transferred for duty to Kanara.

Mr P De Souza, Dist Inspr, Ratnagiri, doing duty at Kanara, is directed to take up his substantive appointment.

The undermentioned employes of the Kanara Abkari Establishment passed the Departmental Examination held at Karwar on the 13th ultimo:—Philip De Costa, Abkari Head Constable; Manjunath Shankar, Likawart to Abkari Inspector, Kumta Range; Yessoo Ramoo, Likawart to Abkari Inspector, Karwar Range; and Ganpat Manjappa, Likawart to Abkari Sub-Inspr, Honore.

Mr Jamshedji Kahaujibhai, Abkari Sub-Inspr, Bombay, is appointed to act as Inspr vice Mr Threlfall proceeded on privilege leave.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Rochaldas Gurmukhdas, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, is granted privilege leave from 6th Sept to 5th Oct 1888 inclusive; and Roohiram Suratsing, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Yeshwant Ganesh, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, was granted sick leave from 1st June to 31st July 1888 inclusive, and Keshav Moreshet was appointed to act for him.

Gianchand Wadhumal, second grade local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 8th Septr to 7th Octr 1888 inclusive, and Virumal Wadhumal was appointed to act for him.

Shaik Ismael, Municipal Vaccinator, Belgaum Town, was granted privilege leave from 20th Augt to 19th Septr 1888 inclusive.

Papdu Nimbaji, second grade local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 28th Augt to 10th Sept 1888 inclusive.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr B Gilbert-Cooper, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on the 20th inst, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave granted him under Govt Resolution No 6320, dated 19th idem.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Azam Keshav Babaji Shetphalkar, Actg Head Karkun of the Karmala taluka in the Sholapur Dist, is invested with the powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, H. M's FORCES IN BOMBAY.

The undermentioned Assist and Sub-Assist Apothecaries have been transferred to the Bengal Presidency for duty as a temporary arrangement:—

Assistant Apothecaries:—S C Saldanha, L Soares, J E D'Souza, S J Pais, C A Bryce, W J Neill, A B Gardiner, H Corke, G C Ringrow, J Fenwick, and J Amor.

Sub-Assist Apothecaries:—L M Cabral, L H D'Silva, P N D'Souza, G E Chamarott, and A Beale.

THE HAZARA EXPEDITION.

THE *Englishman's* correspondent, telegraphing from Ditbori, Sept. 30, says:—In reply to the ultimatum the Akazaies state that of those concerned in the death of Major Battye six were killed, and six have left the country. They are unable to fight or pay the amount demanded. The Hussanzai tribe have not replied. It is now considered certain that an advance will take place on the 3rd of October. It is uncertain whether any opposition will be met with, but the enemy's picquets and standards can be seen on the hills opposite the camp. General McQueen arrived here yesterday, and visited the corps of the various columns this morning with General Baker.

One case of cholera has occurred in the Mooltan Horse, and one among the transport attendants, also amongst the detachment of the 5th Goorkhas at Derbund.

A telegram from Oghi, Sept. 30, says:—General McQueen, commanding the force, visited the camps at Dilbori and Kullikka. To-day small gatherings of tribesmen are seen near the crest of the Black Mountain, and four standards are visible above the Samulbut spur. The Sappers are improving the road on this spur. It is reported to be very steep in parts. The villages up the ridge are more or less deserted. Lights appear all along the face of the mountain at night, but otherwise there is not much activity. We are preparing for the advance. Forty men per regiment are to be left to protect the camps, which will be parked. The nights are very cold, and the days are still hot. It is believed that the tribes will fight, and not agree to our terms.

MADRAS.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. SECUNDRA.—The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—The disadvantage of an extensive sea-board like the Coromandel Coast, which being not only totally devoid of any proper port, is also visited annually by such weather as is that of our monsoon season, was well exemplified by an accident on the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Secundra, which brought us our last Madras mail. At Masulipatam, in a heavy sea, the exigences of the case called for a discharge of cargo, during which an accident occurred and four unfortunate deck passengers suddenly found themselves transferred from the deck to the base of the hold, having travelled with considerable rapidity some 20 odd feet in the process. The accident naturally produced results of the most grave description. It was really impossible in such weather to land the men, and yet no medical aid seemed otherwise obtainable. Fortunately, Surgeon Donegan, A. M. S., was a passenger, and volunteered his services. His work appears to have been as creditable to him and his profession as his brethren in arms (whether confined alone to the lancet or able to supplement that arm by the sword) or the company whom he assisted, could wish. There were no surgical appliances of the nature necessary on board, and besides his purely surgical work, Surgeon Donegan had to construct a rough and tumble hospital largely from his own knowledge of carpentry, loyally assisted therein by the Chief Officer, and further patch up the numerous fractures with such appliances as shreds of sails, ingeniously diverted by him from their normal uses. As to pure medical work, he and the Chief Officer visited the patients some three times each day. We are glad to say this work was well rewarded by the good progress made by the patients. Work of this kind is only too apt to be passed over unnoticed, but when possible should receive instant praise. This is only another chapter in the history of a noble profession whose members with no thought of gain are ready at any time to give their skill when need demands it. We are aware the Agents of the Company here are about, after communication with the head office, to give the praise the case calls for, but such must (when it may arrive) necessarily be a private recognition, and so at our earliest opportunity it occurs to us as proper to give to such work a public statement of the goodness of it—in our opinion.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

THE *Novoyé Vremya* writes:—

"Judging by the latest news received by the London newspapers from India, hostile operations between the English and the Tibetans have been renewed. The Tibetans have now concentrated numerous forces in the Hymalayas, and have declared that they will not lay down their arms until the English have evacuated Gnatong. Now Gnatong is in Sikkim, and the Raja of that country acknowledges England as his suzerain. It is only through Sikkim that the passes of the Hymalayas can be reached, by which there are routes leading into Tibet and thence into China. Neither the Tibetans nor the Chinese have hitherto allowed Englishmen to enter Tibet, and so an English Mission was sent to Pekin with the object of obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government, as the suzerain power, to the opening of trade relations between England and Tibet. The English, however, immediately revealed their longing to seize this morsel of foreign territory. Thus, instead of despatching to Lhassa a purely trade caravan, they wanted to send to that country a scientific and military mission under strong escort. This circumstance greatly disturbed the Tibetans, who turned to the Pekin Government with complaints on the subject. In consequence of the solicitation of the Chinese Government, the Government of India hastened to recall its projected expedition; but meanwhile the suspicions of the Tibetans had been aroused, and believing their country to be in danger they decided to adopt serious measures in the defence of the passes leading into it. With this object they entered Sikkim territory and secured a position at Ling-Tu, converting this important strategical point into an advanced post. The Sikkim Raja, though a vassal of England, did not protest against the seizure of Ling-Tu by the Tibetans; but the English could not allow this violation of the frontiers of their vassal, and so on the 15th March Colonel Graham was directedto march as mall force to Ling-Tu, which lies in the heart of a very mountainous country, of the character of which some idea can be formed when we mention that Ling-Tu lies at a height which is 2,000 feet higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. Still, not only did Colonel Graham succeed in capturing this place, but he also occupied Gnatong, a place which lies still closer to the Tibetan passes. The Tibetans then strongly fortified the Jalep, Nathula, and Pemberingo passes, and have taken other measurs which are indicative of their intention to energetically assume the offensive. Colonel Graham has sent reinforcements, but it is very possible that before they arrive Gnatong may have been attacked by the Tibetans. China is behaving in an equivocal manner, just as she did towards the French during their conquest of Tonquin

AMONG THE BRIGANDS.

M. KARASTOJANOFF, who was captured by Bulgarian brigands, gives the following account of his adventures:—

I was occupied in taking photographs of the beautiful scenery near the Monastery of Rilo, with an assistant, when about four o'clock in the afternoon we suddenly met with about fourteen armed men. They pointed their guns at us, and two of them called out to us not to move or we should be shot. These two then came towards us, and we were bound fast. Then we were led up to the robber chief Elia, who said "You don't want the Russians? You miserable wretches, we will soon drive out your love of the Coburger! He will get a rope about his neck as soon as you." The chief gave me several blows with the stock of his gun, and called me "Minister-President" in mockery. I told him he was mistaken in my personality; but he would not be persuaded that he and not M. Stambuloff in his hands, whom I somewhat resembled. We were then led through woods and over mountains, sometimes through villages till near midnight, when our strength was quite exhausted. We stopped on the top of the hill which dominated the region. At dawn Elia gave me pen, inkn and paper, and dictated a letter to the Price demanding 5,000l. ransom for his "Minister-President." I told Elia that the sum was too large, but he assured me that the Coburger was enormously rich, and that 5,000l. was nothing to him. When I again remonstrated and swore that I was only a photographer, he reduced the sum to 2,000l. There was no messenger at hand, so Elia allowed me to send my assistant away with the letter. No answer reached us, and I owe it to this circumstance and to the fact that other brigands arrived and confirmed my identity that I was able to lay down my ministerial portfolio in the hands of the robbers, and was for the future spared the beating at supper time, which till then I had suffered. The three brigands who had joined us must have been sent by another band, for a day later three others left our camp, taking a report with them. I believe that all the bands are in communication. On the sixth day of my captivity we crossed into Turkish dominions. Just before I had had a little adventure. We were camping among a grove of bushes when suddenly the sentinel reported the approach of a strong patrol. The sentinels were at once withdrawn, and we all gathered together in the bushes. I was put in the middle, and two brigands stood over me with drawn daggers. They threatened to stab me the moment I should make the least noise. Naturaly, I remained perfectly quiet. Soon after a strong patrol rode past us about 30 yards off, without an idea of our presence. An hour after we started again. One of the gendarmes of the patrol had been left behind. As he was going to pass us, he was stopped, disarmed, and dragged with us. Two days later he took a fancy to brigandage, and in the afternoon pronounced his oath as a member of the band in the presence of Elia, after which ceremony a great feast took place. During the night a patrol had been sent by the chief to the Turkish frontier station Mehomia, and had brought plenty of victuals. Sardines, sausages, Swiss cheese, preserved fish, wine and brandy were plentifully spread out on the grass, and every one ate and drank his fill. During the night we were terribly cold, but dared not light a fire, not so much to avoid drawing the attention of Turkish gendarmes, but because of the bears and wolves which Elia said were in the neighbourhood. With the exception of three Arnauts the band consisted wholly of Bulgarians. They were excellently armed. Each had a Berdan gun and about 100 cartridges. All had watches, rings, and large antique coins, and in their wide breeches they had a real arsenal of knives and daggers. The brigands are very pious. The fast of the previous week had been rigorously observed. One of the brigands called Petko put on at the beginning of the fast a splendid gold-embroidered priest's mantle, and read prayers out of a book. All the robbers stood up and listened reverently. They crossed themselves repeatedly, and when Petko had replaced the robe in its sack they still continued a pious conversation. I was curious as to where the priest's robe had come from, and asked Elia. He told me that the year before they had killed a Greek Archimandrite and robbed the mantle from the sacristry of the church. The brigands almost always talked politics. The Czar and the Sultan are names that one hears constantly throughout the day. It is remarkable how these people are acquainted with everything that happens. Every evening patrols were sent into the villages and towns merely to gather the news. Last Thursday, just as day dawned, one such patrol came back to camp and gave Elia a secret message. That it was a pleasing one. I gathered from the smile that appeared on the chief's face. But to this day I don't know what it was about. After break of day the chief called his band together, put me in the centre and said that as they must go on and had no time to lose, and as no ransom had arrived, they must consult as to my life or death. On this three brigands led me aside, and remained with me, while the other eleven, with Elia at their head, formed a court martial. They consulted for about six hours. I often trembled with apprehension, for I heard that one of the most influential brigands voted my death. At last Elia called us and pronounced the verdict, which was that nine against two voices decided that I should be liberated without ransom. The reason was then given, which was that after the brigands had convinced themselves that I was neither a minister nor an official, nor any other kind of blood-sucker, but a poor, decent man they had no reason to keep me any longer. Then, Elia said that if I had suffered any injustice from the brigands I should pardon them. Then the brigands embraced and kissed me one by one, and begged for keepsakes. El

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

WRITING from Durban, a *Times* correspondent gives the following account of affairs in Zululand as they stood when last advices were despatched :—

On the 6th of August, in the Natal Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary stated in reply to a question, "operations had recently been delayed by the non-arrival of Major M'Kean's column at N'konjeni as early as was expected. Major M'Kean arrived yesterday in safety, and complete communication between all the British forces was established. He was further informed that Dinizula and Ndabuko, with about 15,000 men, were about to come in and ask to be taken under protection." Since then there has been no news except a series of rumours day by day reporting that Dinizulu had been captured or had surrendered. Hitherto none of them has been confirmed, and now we learn definitely that the General has left Zululand.

It may be noted that the conduct throughout these operations of the Boer authorities has been all that could be desired. The President of the South African Republic issued a special proclamation enjoining neutrality, and General Joubert, the Special Transvaal Delegate for taking over the New Republic, issued a notice that all Boers at that date with Dinizulu must remain with him, as they would not be permitted to return to the New Republic. The Border Commissioner, Meyer, organized a commando of Burghers, with artillery, with a view to preventing any violation of the frontier by Dinizulu, and if necessary to make prisoners of the rebellious chiefs.

It would seem, however, that in two respects matters have not proceeded as well as might be. In the first place, the Governor expressed his desire that the brunt of the fighting should be borne by native levies, his main wish being that the insurrection should be apparently put down by the civil forces—*viz.*, the police and native levies and volunteers, with the military quite in the background to act as supports if need arose. But, except in the case of the Hlopokulu affair, the native levies did not number very many, if we except John Dunn's valuable aid on two expeditions, when he placed from 1,500 to 2,000 men at the service of the General. But this, he seems, to have done on the personal request of General Smyth, and after refusing to accede to a similar request from the civil authorities Sir Arthur Havelock, in one telegram, reports "dilatoriness in adopting necessary measures mainly caused by delay in collecting native contingent. Military authorities will not move without native contingent." But it would appear that, with the above exception, no native contingent of any size ever was collected, and the local newspapers are full of the reasons why neither native nor white volunteers came forward in any numbers, and why such levies as were raised by the civil authorities soon were disbanded. It is therefore just as well that the General had, on his own account and on his own responsiblity, concentrated all available Regular forces in Zululand. Certainly by his dispositions and his strategy a rising, which might, judging from our previous experience with Zulus, have readily burst into the open flames of actual war, was speedily put down; confidence was restored; many rebel ringleaders captured; and the arch-leader Dinizulu driven into a corner. This speedy success was due to two causes—the one the rapidity and decision with which all available troops were brought to the front, and the second the able manner in which those troops were handled. They had been aided on the part of the civil authorities by some police and two or three hundred natives; they had been aided by John Dunn, with his clansmen to the number of 2,000. Delay would undoubtedly have been avoided had the promised native contingent never been mentioned for this deferred promise not only caused direct delay in the non-arrival of the contingent itself, but also caused indirect delay by enabling the civil authorities on this plea to check the military authorities from at once exerting their full power to strike. It is impossible from the latest telegrams to say how far this delay has enabled Dinizulu to escape to wilder strongholds in the Lebombo Mountains. It is certain, however, that up to this the military conduct of the expedition has been excellent, and has met with complete success; although we must still wait for explanations as to why or whether the General has left for Zululand without striking the final blow.

The task remains on hand of securing such a resettlement of Zulu affairs as shall prevent similar outbreaks in the future. Not only are they of direct expense to the British taxpayer, but they create uneasiness and distrust among the Zulus and prevent the return of industry and prosperity. It is even feared this year that the outbreak, lasting nearly till planting time, will so unsettle the minds of the Zulus that planting of mealies will not be carried out on a scale sufficient to avoid the risk of a great scarcity of this essential food next year. There can be no doubt but that the system of administration previously established has completely broken down, and that both men and system must be changed. There are rumours that a Special Commission is to take the matter in hand, and that Sir Hercules Robinson, or, in his default, some independent but experienced authority, completely severed from all connexion with the late administration should be entrusted with the task of inquiry and recommendation. There is the minor question of the treatment of the captured rebel chiefs and there is the major question of a new form of administration. It may be hoped that the vigour already shown in dealing with the outbreak by the home authorities will be continued in dealing with the re-arrangement that must follow; and that Lord Knutsford will, by decisive and independent action, realize the promise he made in the House of Lords, on July 31, that "steps would undoubtedly be taken to insure peace and order in the future and full protection for all loyal Usutus and Zulus."

A PANEGYRIC ON MARRIAGE.

M. Philippe de Grandlieu, writing in the *Figaro*, says :—

As M. Alexandre Dumas a *fils* and M. Zola have given their opinions on the subject, and as a British blue-stocking has come to the conclusion that marriage a *fait banqueroute*, and that the hour is come for its substitution by free-love, it may not be out of place to examine those theories, and see what they contain. I do not want to go back to Helen or Cleopatra to show the influence of love in high places and its consequences on the people; but was it not in reality love without curb, the contempt of marriage from Francis the First to Henry the Fourth, together with the scandals of Louis the Fourteenth and Louis the Fifteenth, which killed our monarchy, or at least gave it a blow from which, we ask with misgiving, when and how it can recover? Was it not the disorders brought about by the kings which destroyed the respect of an almost religious character which the secular institution enjoyed? and one may say that we are now, at the end of a century, mournfully tossed about between all sorts of expedients and adventures, and that we owe it in a large measure to the princes who forgot their duties and thought only of their pleasures." The writer then refers to the Bayard family, all the men of which were brave and all the women virtuous, and to Napoleon "ordering those who had momentarily witnessed his brutal and incestuous debauches to be killed without mercy," and proceeds to review marriage in European countries. "In Spain," he says, "was it marriage that was a failure, or what is not rather the excesses of a Queen who might be wearing a crown now, and might have saved her country twenty years of trouble had she given up Marfori? And at the present moment who is restoring the dignity of Spain?—a young widow, the faithful wife, and irreproachable mother. From England, too, have we not received a splendid example by the respect for marriage, and the practice of domestic virtues, which, for fifty years, have consolidated the Throne. In Italy the monarchy was shaken by the gallantries of Victor Emmanuel. In Holland, the hope of the country is centred in the marriage of a delicate girl, and everybody is aware of the failure which Prince "Citron" very nearly brought on the future of his country by his conduct in the *coulisses* and the *cabarets* of Paris. In Denmark had King Christian practised free-love he would not now have a son on the throne of Greece, and two illustrious daughters. Germany—the redoubtable Germany—is not less conclusive by its example in this respect. Three moral men made it—Moltke, Bismarck, and William. *Timeo hominem unius mulieris* may be said of those whom no caprice turns from perseverance in action and inflexibility of aim. Finally, the writer points to Bulgaria, Servia, Bavaria, and Turkey as examples of what may be brought about by free-love, Skobeleff, the Russian hero, was lost through free-love, as the French Republic lost Gambetta. "Marriage," concludes M. de Grandlieu, "is not, accordingly, an old and bad institution, as M. Zola said, but assures the welfare and the happiness of humanity.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.
A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.
Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.
These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.
Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.
With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.
Large Sized Packet, 6d.
WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permannent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

NEW STATIONERY.
CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure	4		„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

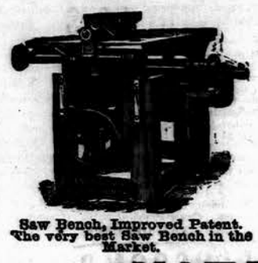
	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,0
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	„

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER
To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.
PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
Is the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 8 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,
Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
"CARLTON" RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY
GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pioneer & Co.; Gillon & Co

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT.
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. Finest quality we can produce, 30s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	15s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the prices* nett, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

INSURANCES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted by European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Vide article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous cords, and regulate the circulation system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medina Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from our own experience there will be but few more. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, and have enjoyed for years personal observation during many years in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the sole client Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sent by parcel post, within the United Kingdom, by J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 63
Half-yearly	„ 27	Half-yearly	„ 33
Quarterly	„ 14	Quarterly	„ 17
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1
Rates for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 1
Second do. ..... „ 14
Third do. ..... „ 12
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 8 As. A line not to Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 8 As. line
Second do. ..... 6 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 4 „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Cook, Butler, Coachman, Clerks, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... As. 4
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than 12 words, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7½
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3½

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 10
Half-yearly	„ 5
Quarterly	„ 3

Cheques, Money Orders and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—BRUCE & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

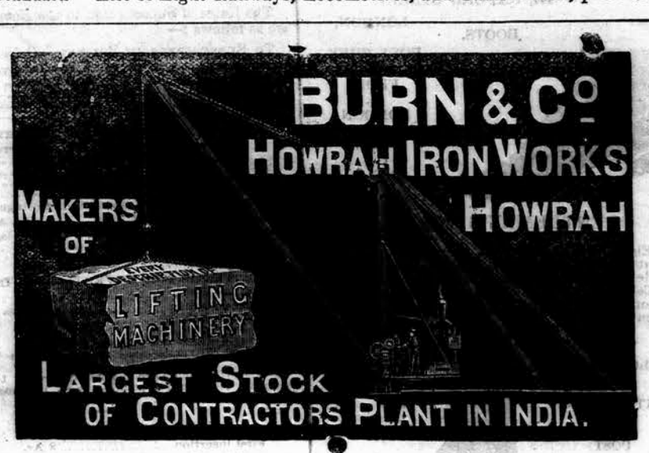
Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s. 6d

---



ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS &c

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well Known and highly appreciated, that no further recommendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lighter descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

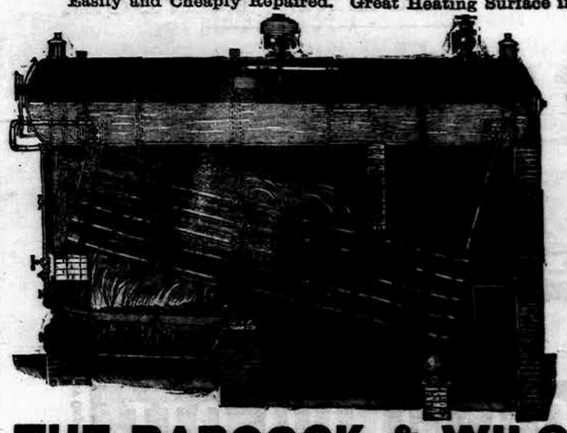
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR

MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN

FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

H. J. M. MELLOR,

MAKER OF

CIRCULAR

HOSIERY MACHINERY

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.

Winding Engines, &c.

LOWER BROWN STREET, LEICESTER.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

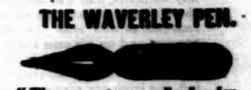
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

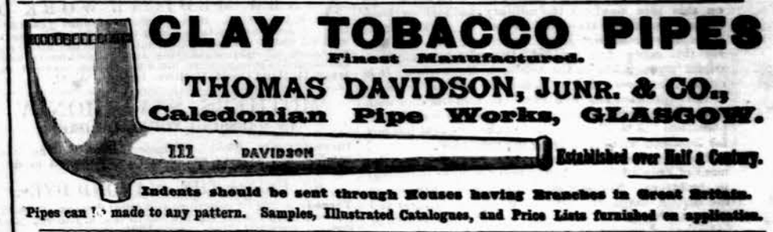
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,

Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

DAVIDSON

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India

and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED),

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TO MEDICAL MEN!—Please note that SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" ESSENCE OF DANDELION COFFEE is made from English grown Taraxacum and finest Coffee only, roasted, ground, and conserved by their own patent process. It is highly spoken of by the medical press and hundreds of the profession, as a most useful beverage for the Bilious and dyspeptic. Trade Mark, a "Pyramid." Makers also of Pure Coffee Essence, Coffee and Milk, &c., &c. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Dep't, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PASTA MACK

MACK

PASTA MACK
For Gout & Rheumatism.
This entirely new and unequalled remedy, prepared from the Vegetable, given in a most agreeable manner, IS GUARANTEED TO CURE the most inveterate case of Gout or Rheumatism in a few days. Sold by all druggists at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or direct from the Laboratory, 32, Oxford Street, London, W., on receipt of 60 postage stamps. Pamphlet free. Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Chemist, &c.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Book sellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Vivienne, 224 bis.—GENEVA: Messrs. TRAEGER, RUE, & Co.